VOLUME XVIII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 47.

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# Agricultural.

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#### HE CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW.

most successful yet held. The show of ard to the quality of the exhibits, fully numbered 172 head, divided as follows: es, 46; Aberdeen-Angus, 10, grades, 19; wing proportions: Shropshires, 21: grades and crosses 41. Hogs numbered Thites, 14; Gothlands, 2; grades and 08868, 19.

ons were fairly represented, as were the lloways.

In grades and crosses the Shorthorns ere first in the three-year-old and twoear-old classes, Mr. D. M. Moninger, of wa, taking both firsts, while the third ize in the two-year-olds went to the Intertate Galloway Company. In the yearling rade ring Herefords were first, and also in e calf classes. In the sweepstakes for all eds and grades by ages, Moninger's gade Shorthorn two and three year old eers took first in those classes, the Hereand being first in the yearling and calf asses. The sweepstakes for the best steer the show went to a Shorthorn, and the

erd prize to the Polled-Angus. We shall give the official list of the awards all classes next week.

#### MERINO SHEEP.

thth Annual Meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association

This meeting will be held at State Capitol. nsing, Mich., commencing Tuesday ening, December 20, 1887, and continug through Wednesday.

This meeting should be well attended by eders of Merinos. There will be conderable business of interest to all. The lication of another volume of our registet strongly talked of. This demands a good ndance, to give life and energy to the ork. The depression in Merinos is nor ways to be, and before the rise is again pon us, let us be prepared. Let each make s fellow breeder feel an interest by comng out and lending a helping hand and ling heart to the cause. Our Association in a prosperous condition. Each and all me out and add to its prosperity.

This meeting, coming as it does, just pre ding the Shorthorn, Holstein-Friesian ad other kindred Associations, makes it venient to breeders of sheep and cattle attend the several meetings. E. N. BALL, Sec'y.

### Percheron Horse Breeders.

The annual meeting of the American eron Horse Breeders' Association was aeld at the Sherman House, Chicago, on esday last. About 250 members were hay than for subsoil. Stick to clover; bet-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, sident of the Association, occupied the hair. Toe secretary's report showed a large acrease in membership and a greater number of registrations of imported horses than before in one year. The treasurer's re-

port showed a large surplus on hand. The following officers were elected for a term of two years; President, Hon. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Vice-President, I. L. Ellwood. De Kalb; Treasurer, South Bend; Secretary, S. D. Thompson; Directors, M. W. Dunham, Capt. T. Slatterly, R. B. Kellogg, George Stubblefield, L. Johnson, Edward Bennett, Dr. Ezra Stetson, J. W. Aikin, and H. C. Farnum. A grand banquet was given at the Sherman House in the evening.

#### OUERIES.

It is always safe to judge of the future by the past, in matters pertaining to Nature's laws, but the difficulties lie in the fact that few of us have a record of the seasons. which, according to our best juigment gained from what we can remember, are nearly parallel. There are a few questions which farmers are now asking themselves and their neighbors, the determination of which seems quite essential: Dies a fruitful season usually follow a dry unfruitful one? does Nature compensate or average up in this way, or is the loss irremediable? A record of rainfall and the average of crops for each season, running back for 20 years, would now be valuable. Farmers are heard saving: "I shall plant corn or potatoes on the sam; fields again, for the draft on the soil has been very light, and I think the field is all right for a good crop yet." Is this reasoning sound? There is another query more pretentious than all these. Is the drouth likely to reach over into another year? Some faint spirited ones have lost heart from the frequent failures to get a catch of clover, and say they shall continue to sow rve for pasture, or to plow under for a fertilizer.

The answer to the first query is a difficult one, for the reason hinted at above, that The Chicago Fat Show, which closed on no accurate record bearing directly on the day last, was in many respects the best point is accessible, but the burden of testimony is in favor of an affirmative answer. ck was larger than ever before, and in There would seem to be some substantial reasons why this should be the case. Durthe standard. The cattle on exhibiling a dry season the natural growth of plants above and below the surface of the norns, 31, grades, 34; Herefords, 8, soil is arrested, and their ripening up period hastened; some of the starch and gum that ns, 10; Sussex, 5 grades 1; Galloway would have gone to make grain is dried up es, 8. Sheep aggregated 150 head, the and retained in the stalk leaf, and perhaps ent breeds being represented in the in the roots. When rain comes there is abundant fuel for a violent fermentation. downs, 27; Cotswolds, 10; Oxfords, 14; One great source of fertility is this fermen esters, 13; Lincolns, 12; Hampshires, tation going on in the soil. If there is moisture enough to keep up this irritation ad, divided as follows: Poland Chinas, there must be increased fertility, and it Highlands of Scotland and the natives of Berkshires, 7; Duroc Jerseys, 11; Suf- will show in next season's crops. I do not s, 5; Small Yorkshires, 7; Chester place much reliance upon a surplus in the soil carried over for another year, because Shorthorns and Polled-Angus were shown A bare surface, as a corn-field, exhausts itgoodly numbers, and fully up to the self largely, whether the growing crops ndard of former years in merit, but take up the fertility or not. If there is cakes. refords were represented by only eight nothing being added by a growth in the ad, and the consequence was they did not soil, there is a constant and gradual loss, so and as well as at former exhibitions. The that the hope for an abundant crop next quainted with the different clubs through veir, because but little was taken off this, will prove a delusive one, if there is no farther expectation.

If there come no copious rains during the winter and spring, the conditions favorable for another season's drouth will be present, and similar to those existing from Texas to Iowa last spring. A dry surface soil, made so because the rains and melted snow run off quickly into the streams, or for the reason that not sufficient rain has fallen to saturate it, betokens a returning season of drouth; what is in effect the same thing, it opposes the conditions favorable for rain. It would be well for every farmer to remember what he said he would do, if he knew the next season would be as dry as the last.

If I certainly knew the next season would be as dry as the last, I would sow no clover seed in the spring, but wait until midsummer and prepare stubble ground to sow as soon as rain appeared. I have a good show for a meadow next year where I sowed in that way this last season. But I shall sow 40 acres in the spring and hope for a favorable turn of the season. It will not do to lose faith in clover. Farmers owe all they have to it. There is nothing that can take its place. Many will experiment with rye, as I have done, with the eager expectation of having solved the problem of restoring lost fertility quickly, to be disappointed as I was. Plowing under a crop of full grown rye, will not put the land in condition to grow any more grain than it would without it, unless my ex. periments have all pointed wrong. If I were to plant at all, I would plow it for a spring crop before it began to head out, or show signs of it. Rye is no more a sub. stitute for clover for a fertilizer, than rye straw is for clover hay to feed. It is quite remarkable that, if it is as valuable as is so often recommended, no one comes forward to show up its benefits by practical experience. It is always recommended theoretically, and those who sow it for the purpose of plowing under to enrich the land, do so because it looks reasonable. I did it years ago for the same reason, and I now say to every one who is struck with the rye distemper, don't. When you are tempted to plow it, put in the mower instead first. It is better as a substitute for

ter sow it on the same field three tim-s and

lose it twice, than to get weary in well

doing; better stop farming at once than to

stop sowing clover, for you will inevitably

h we to stop if you discontinue it.

For the Michigan Farmer. GRASS LAKE FARMERS' CLUB.

It was a pleasant gathering of about 120 meeting of the Grass Lake Farmers' Club. Although by far the largest attendance, there was ample room for all. We observed among the company Messrs L. W. Watkins | breeding cattle; that he thought horses and wife, R. Green and wife, J. English and Mr. and Hitchcock, of the Manchester the blue grass regions of Kentucky. Mr. Farmers' Club; Mr. Starks and wife of the Croman gave a list of the different breeds Webster Club, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, o' of cattle, and sales of some noted herds, Detroit, and Rev. Mr. Patchin and wife, of and thought that the most money for the Manchester.

Patchin, the company were then enterbeing assisted by Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Sheler, of Grass Lake. The miscellaneous | day well spent, and long will the time be business of the meeting being disposed of, Miss Nora Clark read a paper on cooking which was well written. In the discussion that followed Mrs. Lee thought we hardly ORGANIZATION OF THE MErealized the care that falls on the shoulders of her who does the cooking. Care and judgment have to be constantly employed. Seasoning food properly has much to do in making it palatable.

Mcs. E. W. Crafts thought usually too much attention was given to company cooking. More care might be applied to the proper cooking of the every day fare of meat, potatoes and other vegetables. Rev. Mr. Carter thought the sooner we

ecognised that man's stomach is a machine the better it would be for our physical natures; that coffee and tea contain in them nothing to build up our structures and ought to be discarded. It was also true largely as regards pastries.

Mrs. S. W. Crafts said she never heard of a man whipping his wife after eating a good meal of victuals.

Rev. Mr. Patchin had learned to eat with thanksgiving whatever is set before him. Mrs. Rowe thought that our food should be well cooked and properly seasoned; but was unable to cook a poor second growth potato so as to make a nice white mealy one of it.

L. D. Watkins thought climate percaps that had came under his notice live on entirely different foods, viz., the people of the Iceland. The former live almost exclual and the latter on blubbe He thought that there may be considerable we did not check it out with abundant crops. | nutriment in coffee, as he had read that the Arabs subsist to a considerable extent upon

> Mr. Starks, of Webster, then favored the Club with some remarks. Had become ac the State through the medium of the MICHI-GAN FARMER, but thought it would be grand good thing if all the clubs throughout the State could meet together for a three days' session and become better acquainted-As to the question under discussion, we don't want to pay too much attention to those who would deprive us of such luxuries as tea, coffee, and the like. Why if we be trying to pattern after Dr. Tanner, try to live on water and become so poor and emiciated that we would dry up and blow advised women to keep right on doing the there would be no complaint.

A. D. Berger thought no woman could be with. Good flour is one of the essentials different meats, fruit and vegetables are all to live upon the best the land can afford.

when he chopped cordwood or split rails he was not bothered with indigestion. Thought that lack of exercise had as much to do toward making dyspeptics as the food we partake of.

This discussion was followed by another A discussion of the question of "Which is the most profitable for the farmer to engage in, the rearing of horses or cattle" followed, Mr. F. Dwelly advocating the former and Mr. Croman the latter. Mr. Dwelly, in discussing this question, did not take into consideration the cost of a colt until it was five months old, as the dam should be worked sufficient to pay for her keep, likewise her foal. Reckoning the cost for the next seven months, taking it until it is a year old, giving two quarts of oats a day with half ton of hay, gives the cost of keeping until one year old \$7.40. The cost for second year \$17.55; the third year, \$31, bringing the actual cost of a colt at three years of age nearly \$46; adding the services of horse at \$12, gives the cost of a three-year-old colt \$58. Taking actual time a good programme will be prepared, sales about the village he finds that colts under one year of age have sold from \$40 to \$45, leaving a net profit of \$32. For a twoyear-old colt, deducting all expenses, \$55; and the average profit on three-year-olds, \$17. Mr. Dwelly does not consider that it takes more to raise a colt until it is thre years than it does a steer; that fences which will hold one will hold the other; and he considers it far more profitable to the farmer to raise horses than cattle.

Mr. Croman then followed with a paper on the rearing and profits on cattle. He cited good authority as estimating that one third of all colts died at birth; that one persons that met at the home of W. S. and third of the remainder were unsound at the E. W. Crafts, November 9th, at the regular age of three years; that owing totheir biting so close they soon destroyed a field of clover; that there was much more danger of losing the dam when breeding than in could never be raised here with profit as in farmer was in improving his cattle as After partaking of a bountiful dinner the much as possible. This question was ab'y neeting was called to order by the Presi- discussed, but space forbids further re dent. Prayer being offered by Rev. Mr. ference. Suffice it to say that many good suggestions and advice was given upon both tained by a piece of music, the Club chorus sides, and that the company departed at a timely hour fully convinced that it was a

remembered with pleasure.

## DINA FARMERS' CLUB.

MEDINA, NOV. 17, 1887. Pursuant to resolution the adjourned neeting of the farmers of Medina, Lena-

wee Co., met at the town house and carried out the following programme: First, the election of officers, as follows: President, P. W. Lewis; Vice-Presidents, O. E. Green, C. A. Jewel, Goo. Garling; Secretary, Chas. E. Gallup. Committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws subject to approval at the next meeting; also to arrange programme for

next meeting, after which the following

subjects were discussed: 'Management of breeding ewes," led by O. E. Green, who handled this subject in an able manner. Herecommended cleanliness about their feed and water; the latter should be accessible at all times. Did not think there was any need of using tar or sulphur. Said he did not lose more than two or three out of a flock of 150 per year.

R. H. Rogers believed sulphur mixed with salt during pregnancy would prevent goitre in lambs, giving as his reasons that goitre was a glandular disease and the laxative has as much to do with the constitution of a properties in the sulphur were a preventive. A goodly number took part in the dismost healthy and robust classes of people cassion, but space forbids.

by G. D. Moore, but he being absent R. H. Rogers opened the discussion, giving much good advice. He said lambs dropped in April should be weaned in August; put some dry ewes or thin sheep with them to help learn them to eat grain; believed it paid to give them grain from time of weaning until plenty of grass the next spring; the grain ration should be light to commence with. Spoke of how they relished a change of fodder during winter.

A lively discussion followed by A. D. Osborne, Geo. Garling, A. A. Jewel, O. E. Green, and others.

The next subject was "Fattening sheephow, when, and what to feed; also time to sell," led by P. W. Lewis. He said he would commence after shearing. Sait sheep would fatten more from the 20th of Septemlistened to all such advice we should soon | ber, with good pasture, until snow flaw, than they would from spring until Septem ber. When the pastures begin to fail : light feed of grain was beneficial; thought a away, or be translated as was Elijah. He good plan to mix a small part of oats with corn, as the oats would stick in their throats best they could in the culinary art and unless chewed, which would prevent the most ravenous ones from swallowing the corn without masticating it: recommended a cook without the proper materials to do giving a little salt each day for a week, or until the sheep would leave it in their for making good bread or pastry. As the troughs, then place it in a box or trough and be sure and keep before them at all times. grown from the ground, the farmer ought | Said if the salt was just made a light yellow color by mixing sulphur it was bene Mr. Green remembers that 25 years ago ficial to them. Plenty of pure water was in dispensable. Sheep supplied with salt and water at all times, fed liberally on grain, will fat and thrive while converting the straw of the farm into a valuable bank of manure, but will relish a feed of corn stalks or hav occasionally. Corn was the cheapest fattening grain, but thought it a good plan to mix it with oats or bran sparingly. Had heard feeders say their sheep were too fat in fall, but he never saw one too fat on grass to commence winter feeding. But under no circumstances attempt to carry sheep the next summer that have been fed heavy on grain the winter previous. As to the time to sell would advise whenever you can get satisfactory prices. Sheep can be fed more safely than other stock on account of their fleece. If markets are bad in winter they can be clipped before selling in spring, yielding a fleece that will usually sell for more than cost of feeding, and a valuable carcass beside.

Mr. Lewis invited the club to meet at his home for their next meeting, which will be on Wednesday, Nov. 30. Previous to that consisting of discussions on farm topics, interspersed with singing, essays, recitations, etc. A cordial invitation to attend was extended to all interested, not excepting newspaper men. The invitation was unanimously accepted by those present.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

H. M. Collins, of Blissfield, raised nine



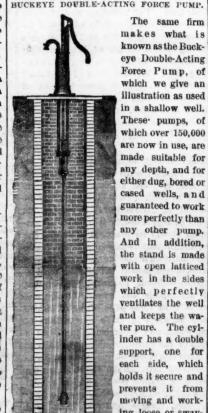
WINDMILLS AND PUMPS.

Facts Worthy of Attention.

The cut of the Iron Turbine Windmill will be familiar to many of the readers of the FARMER. It is one of the most popular among the farmers and stockmen of Michigan, who have tested it thoroughly in the years which have elapsed since it first claimed their attention. To those not acquainted with the mill we would say that its superior points are easily comprehended. The entire machine is made of iron. The wheel and vane are made of heavy sheet iron well bound and braced with wrought bar iron, and so well put together that it is im possible for the wind to tear them to pieces or injure them in any way. The wheel is constructed on the Turbine principle, which gives more power than any other wheel of the same diameter, constructed in the ordinary way; and as there is no wood about it to swell, shrink, rattle and be torn to pieces by the wind, it is certainly much more durable. It has an automatic goverhigh winds or gales, and is provided with a on those which had been so affected. brake to hold wheel perfectly still when out of wind. It runs in a light wind when THE LONDON DAIRY SHOW. other mills remain still, and is noiseless in

operation. The manufacturers, Mast, Foos & Co. of Springfield, Ohio, pay special attention to the construction of the machinery or enboxes with cavity between the bearings in says: packing to hold oil vent the necessity of very frequent oiling. The pitman bearing is provided with a glass oiler that will hold a week's supply, so it is necessary to oil only when you can see from the ground that the glass oiler is empty. The pitman has a hardened wrist-pin and adjustable brass boxes, so that all wear or slack may be easily taken up to keep the engine running smoothly and prevent knocking and unnecessary wear. The whole mill is finished up in a superior manner, and has certainly given great satisfaction where

used. RUCKEVE DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE PUMP



any depth, and for either dug, bored or cased wells, and guaranteed to work more perfectly than any other pump. And in addition. the stand is made with open latticed work in the sides which perfectly ventilates the well and keeps the water pure. The cylinder has a double support, one for each side, which holds it secure and prevents it from moving and working loose or sway-

Force Pump, of

which we give an

illustration as used

These pumps, of

which over 150,000

ing to one side. These features are not found in other pumps. Tue workmanship and material are the best that can be pro cured. In short, if you want a pump that will be a joy forever, get the Buckeye.

The November meeting of the Napoleon

Farmers' Club was held at the residence of

#### Napoleon Farmers' Club.

Mr. Jas. Covell, and was well attended. President Griffin called the meeting to order, and Chaplain Halliday offered prayer. Pres. Griffin said as this was a meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the reading of an essay and the usual dis cussion of subjects would be dispensed with, and all could prepare ballots for officers, which was done, with the following result: President, Elmer L. Griffln; Vice Presi-

dent, Louis G. Palmer; 2nd vice president,

Mrs. Ida Blair: Recording Secretary,

M. L Dean; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. S. DeLand; Treasurer, Ed. Harrington.

The club then decided by vote to meet at 10:30 A. M., on Thursday, the 8th of Dec., at the home of the president, E. L. Griffin The club then adjourned for refreshments.

#### HOW I GREW SOME TURNIPS THIS YEAR.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

As an experiment last spring I mixed four pounds red top turnip seed with one bushel of clover seed and sowed on 73/4 acres of oats the day after the oats were dragged in. The oats were a splendid crop at harvest; but few turnips commenced to bottom, but, as soon as rain and cold weather came they commenced to grow, and have finished gathering 2.326 bushels of as fine turnips as I ever saw. The best acre had on 543 bushels. The largest turnip weighed 13¼ lbs.; largest in circumference, 29 inches. I think if I had sown eight pounds of turnip seed there would have been 1.000 bushels more. I think the tops and small turnips are worth as much for fall feed as it cost to gather the crop. If anyone can grow turnips cheaper I would like to hear from him? I would like to know the best way to

keep turnips through the winter? A. J. TIBBITS. SOUTHFIELD, Oakland Co.

A good place to winter turnips is in a parn cellar or a basement. They should be kept in a dark cool place, and at an even emperature. They can also be kept well in pits constructed the same as for potatoes. The point to be kept in viewin storing roots of all kinds is to keep them away from the frost, and yet they must not be warm enough to cause them to sprout. Upon Senator's Palmer's farm near Detroit, the roots, of which a large quantity is grown each season, are kept in open crates, constructed of rough boards, in the basement. Team can draw them right into the basement, or draw them out when desired. Turnips, from the amount of water they contain, are very susceptible to frest, and they decay rapidly if frosted. Frosted roots are not good for stock, and many farmers have become prejudiced against roots because of nor, by means of which it regulates itself in the harm done their stock by feeding them

The English agricultural journals aregen erally commenting upon the results of the late dairy show in London, and it is evident the outcome was somewhat unexpectgine proper; only the best materials are ed to most of them. The London Live care of lambs up to one year old, to be led used. Polished shafting and babbit-lined Stock Journal in an article on the subject,

> any one specimen of either Channel Island eed which gives such a return of butter fat, yielded in two days, as is made by several Shorthorns. The improved method ascertaining the yield of butter-fat present in a meal of milk, brings out very clearly he very great claims of the Shorth only to be a milkman's breed but a butter maker's breed. The animal (which actually took the champion milking prize) No. 18. owed her position not a little to the length of time during which she had continued he flow. She got eighteen points for this very valuable qualification, but her yield of but ter fat was also the largest of any animal in he show, excepting the disqualified cow No. 139, of whose breeding nothing is stated. No. 18 looks a Shorthorn, but the quality of her milk (as also that of No. 139) would suggest that far back she must have a cross with some butter-making breed in Devon or Channel Islands. It is curious, eye Double-Acting but true, that the highest percentage of but ter-fat was yielded by the milk year-old heifer belonging to Messrs Rumbal, which was begotten from an English Shorthorn cow, by a Dutch bull. The proportion of butter-fat in one meal of milk exceeded seven per cent. The value of the Short norn cross to enrich the milk of the Dutch is also clearly seen in the same owner' Pansy, No. 133, which gets the highest

number of points of any animal in the show, except three Shorthorns." It is singular, to say the least, that the dairy breeds do not show up better in English shows in competition either among themselves or when pitted against a breed which dairymen on this side of the water assert to be only good for making beef. Are he tests in either case wrong, or have our importers taken the cream of the Channel Island breeds (Jerseys, Alderneys and Guernseys) or the Dutch cattle to this side of the Atlantic, leaving only the poorest specimens behind? This thing is certain, dairy Shorthorns get first place each year at this London show, while they are never put in competition with the purely dairy breeds in this country. Suppose some of our Shorthorn breeders enter the list at the next public competition, and see if a voyage across the Atlantic has bereft the breed of one of its most valuable qualities. It may be the result would be as surprising and unexpected as at the London exhibition.

#### ---Ohio Crop Report.

The following estimate of wheat acreage for the harvest of 1888, and the product of of 800 pounds, and can certainly be made other crops and live stock by percentage comparison with full averages, is compiled from the returns received from the regular township crop correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture for November:

Wheat. -Acres sown in 1886, for the harrest of 1887, 2,695,853; acres sown this fall compared with last, 91 per cent.; estimated acres for harvest of 1888, 2,454,140; condition of plant compared with a full average, 78 per cent.; average date of seeding, Sept. 21; condition of soil at time of seeding, generally too dry and rough.

year, 87 per collaboration fall average. 80 per collaboration fall average.

Corn.-Estimated product compared with full average, 66 per cent. Buckwheat.-Estimated product com-

pared with full average, 57 per cent. Clover Seed .- Estimated product compar-

ed with full average, 72 per cent. Potatoes-Estimated product compared with full average, 36 per cent.; affected by rot, 2 per cent.

Apples-Estimated product compared with full average, 10 per cent.

Hogs-Condition compared with full average, 93 per cent.; estimated number for fattening with last year, 85 per cent.

The wheat area sown for next year's harvest is estimated to be about 9 per cent. less than that so wn last year, or about 240,000 acres, which, calculating on the basis of a fair average product per acre, represents nearly 3,560,000 bushels.

The cause of shortage in the present wheat area is correctly attributed to the excessive dry condition of the soil during the seeding season, rendering it impossible to properly prepare the seed bed, and consequently much land intended for wheat was not seeded. The condition of the plant is shown to be considerably below a fair average, though with favorable conditions of weather considerable improvement may be

made before the setting in of severe winter-The estimated corn product is but 66 per cent of a full average, representing about thirty millions of bushels short. The quantity of corn is about 85 per cent of an average. As stated last month, in bottom lands the ears are unevenly developed and poorly filled out at the tip. In districts where the drought was not so severe the product was fair and of a better quality. In some instances the crop has been cut exclusively for fodder. The very small potato crop may be still furthur reduced by rot, which is reported to exist in forty-four counties of the State. ranging from 1 to 10 per cent,

#### Lebanon Farmers' Club.

Programme for Lebanon Farmers' Club to be held in Benjamin's Church, Saturday afternoon and evening, Nov. 26, 1887.

AFTERNOON. Music: "How Shall Women Maintain Good Health?" Mrs. C. Benjamin. "Care of Stock in Winter," Ray Sessions. Intermission. Music. Miscellaneous business. Question box. Discussion; "Has Improved Machinery Benefitted the Farmer?" S. A. Brooks and Horace Winans.

Music. Recitation. "Ferm Economy,"
H. N. Biakeslee. Recitation. Intermission.
Music. Recitation: "Mutual Helpers," May Warne, Paper edited by Elma

Committee on music, Mrs. Nettie Phillip and Mrs. Anna Gillespie.
RAY SESSIONS, Secretary.

# Fattening Young Cattle.

A practical feeder of cattle, after deliberate consideration of the question, gives it as his opinion that no man can afford in these times to feed the young steers more than one winter. While endorsing the idea that a calf from birth should be made to grow and gain as much as possible to the age of about twenty months, he makes some suggestions as to the details of the business which are pertinent. The best success is had in fattening "long yearlings" for market by feeders who keep the cows and grow the calves, letting them have all they will eat from birth to block. But he anticipates the slack method of those who sell their calves at weaning time by contracting, about time of birth, to buy the calves at five months of age by the pound. He stipulates that the calf is to have three-fourths of its mother's milk and all the bran and oats it will eat, and furthur suggests that the milk supply, as well as the calf's growth, will be enhanced if the cow also is fed a good ration of bran daily. The price paid per pound is graded. The weight at five months must not be less than 350 pounds to conclude the sale, and if it weighs 400 pounds or more he is paid at the rate of \$1 per 100 pounds more than if it weighs 350 pounds or more. He estimates that a calf weighing over 400 pounds at five months of age is cheaper at \$5 per 100 pounds than one weighing 300 pounds at the same age is at \$3 per 100 pounds. It is his opinion also that any calf four months old or over, if

To me his estimates seem entirely reasonable, for the weight of 80 to 100 pounds per month implies that the calf has been thrifty from birth. This almost insures continued thrift, as well as almost a certainty that it will weigh 1,200 pounds or more at eighteen months of age. The feeder who secures such thrifty calves is very fortunate in leed. Calves bought in September can be crowded fourteen months, making a gain more profitable than two-year-old steers costing twice the money.

his weight is 100 pounds per month, is worth

as much per pound as the highest-priced

live-beef steer.

It is not too late in the season yet for any one to begin this process with spring calves. Neither is it impracticable to buy good youngsters. A man can make the same profit from \$20 invested in a calf that can be made from \$40 invested in a three-yearold steer, and can do it in nearly the same time. -Rural World.

WHEAT is going into winter quarters in bad shape this fall. Reports from Indiana Barley.— sown compared with last year, 87 per compared with last year, 87 per compared with probably one cause for the firm sess of the HORSES AT THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

In connection with the annual Fat Stock Show at Chicago an exhibition of horses is always given, which is yearly becoming more attractive. This season the show of horses in the various draft classes was very fine, and there were also some excellent specimens of the American trotter, Cleveland Bays, carriage, driving and park horses, and Shetlands. The draft horses were the center of attraction, however, and they represented about all breeds, the Percheron, Clyde, English Shire, French draft, Belgian and Suffolk Punch. The competition was very close, and the friends of the various breeds were sharp critics of the judges who were making the awards. The the great sweepstakes prize for the best draft stallion in the show, which went to the Shire borse Caractacus, a chestnut who has been a prize sinner on both sides of the Atlantie. He is owned by the Galbrai h Brothers, of Janesville, Wis., and is a fine speci-

men of the heavy draft horse. There were some good Cleveland Bays shown, Geo. E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, Il., making the largest exhibit. M. W. Dunham, of Oaklawn, in addition to his grand show of Percherons, had some French seach horses on exhibition, which, with trim, stylish appearance, and smooth action, seemed to please everybody.

The interest which visitors exhibited in the horse classes shows how strong a hold horse breeding is taking in this country. Every class had its admirers, and it is pretty certain no one breed or class of horses will ever suit Americans.

#### Magna Charta's Daughters.

Charles Brundage, under date of Coldwater, Mich., November 14, sends to the Chicago Horseman the following notes regarding Magna Charta 105, and the product of his daughters:

Among the many stallions which have stood for public service in Michigan, one, noted through the performances of the get of his daughters. Up to 1887 Magna Charta is credited with having contributed five to the 2:30 list, while his daughters have contributed six to the same list. This year his daughters have contributed six more 2:30 performers, as follows: Peter R., chestnut gelding, by Royal Fearnaught, dam by Magna Charta; bred and owned by Dr. King, Quincy, Mich. Jack, four-year-old gelding, by Pilot Medium, dam by Magna Charta, bred by Walter Clark, Battle Creek, Mich.; owned by J. E. Corrigan, .Milwaukee, Wis. Knight, five-year-old, dark grey gelding, breeding same as Jack, also breeder and owner; Ada, bay mare, by Sir Denton, dam by Magna Charta; bred by Arthur Eastman, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; owned by Geo. Rowan, Jackson, Mich. Indigo, black mare, by Indianapolis, dam Molly, 3:27, by Magna Charta; bred and owned by E. A. Broadhead, Milwaukee, Wis. Emms E., bay mare, by Jim Fisk, dam by Magna Charta; bred and owned by Geo. W. Voor hees, Detroit, Mich.

Magna Charta died less than a year ago, at the advanced age of thirty-two, being still as playful as a colt. His last foals, dropped our State and county fairs. Magna Charta of his owner, Leonard Dean, of Girard, Mich. His loss is felt keenly by horsemen in general because of the speed giving qualities which he transmitted to his daughters.

Proper Care of Horses in the Fall.

The Edinburg Farming World makes some valuable suggestions on this subject in the following paragraphs: As autumn passes into winter, changes

take place in the animal economy, in that of the horse must markedly; for the smooth, shining soft coat of summer is shedding to make place for development of the coarse, heavy coat of winter need. Now, while all this is going on the skin is highly sensitive; therefore the horse needs a moderately warm stable as shelter from the inclement

At this period the stable management is more important than at any other, for should the cold air be permitted to act unduly, the hair bulbs are chilled, the coat becomes broken, and all the winter long it is remarked, "How bad this horse's coat fooks; why, he can not be well." Then medicine is prescribed but no benefit follows, and the horse looks unthrifty all through the winter time right into the next summer, and all through the neglect of careful stable management during the fall season, which carelessness no medicine can obviate, for the palsied hair follicles have not done their work in yielding the winter sovering, and will not begin again till ensuing summer time or later spring time.

Cleanliness of the body and legs is next to be considered, for after the horses have been in a condition of nature, and they are suddenly brought into the artificial state of domestication, they cease to roll or shake off the dirt accumulating on their bodies and legs. Now, if the stable men will attend, cleanse, and dry the legs of horses by genuine elbow grease, the trouble they call cratches will never be heard of again. Scratches, eracked heels, and grease are all the result of bad stable management and shronically lazy grooming.

have his horse thus troubled; if he does, le finds himself in very grave trouble, and every private groom should be fined for hav ing these cases, for it is his fault. With proper care none of these troubles should be

a nuisance to the horse-owner. Precautionary measures in the prevention of diseases are most important items for the well ordered farmer to consider. Little things often realize big results. Take this noth ways it will tell in the end-success o

D. J. LEASTERS, the Grand Rapids lumber man, has purchased from the Bowerma Brothers, of Lexington, Ky., a filly by Wilkes, which is said to be a model in syn metry. Michigan is getting her share of the

#### Horse Gossip.

SENATOR F. B. STOCKGRIDGE, of Kalama oo, has purchased through J. C. Deyo, Jackon, the matched carriage team owned by A. K. Hutton, of this city. The price is reporte

THE brood mare Gazelle, 2:21, owned by Stimson & Co., Saugatuck, this State, died on November 10th, of inflammation of the bowels, aged 22 years. She was by Hambletonian dam Hattie Wood, by Corning's Harry Clay.

RACELAND, the great two-year-old, was old last year as a yearling for \$225, he being hought unsound He started in twelve race this season, won nine, with stakes amounting to \$18,865; and now his purchaser has sold him for \$17,500. This is pure luck, with a

By the burning of the stables of the Vanderbilt Avenue Horse Car Line at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday night of last week, 157 horses were lost. When the fire approached greatest interest was shown in the award of them they became frantic, and all attempts to save them were useless. They were valued

> At a sale of horses at Lexington, Ky., last week, 69 head of stailions, two-year-olds, brood mares and yearlings, sold for \$48,980, or an average of \$681. Among the lot were ten imported mares and the stallion Rossington. The purchaser of the latter was F. B. Harper the owner of Ten Broeek and Longfellow, who paid \$2,000 for him. Rossington is perhaps the most highly-bred horse that has ever crossed the seas. He is more than a balf brother to Ormonde, the greatest horse seen on the English turf for years. Both are from the same dam, Lily Agnes, while Ressing ton's sire, Doncaster, was the sire of Ben d'Or, the sire of Ormonde.

WE referred recently to the fact that ' Lucky " Baldwin, of California, was breedng Clyde mares to thoroughbred stallions with a view to producing carriage horses. The London Live Stock Journal, in referring to this idea, says: "This system, of course, must be very costly, as the Clydesdale mares shipped from this side, before they reach Ca ifornia, where the experiments said to be high y successful, are being carried out, will cost close upon £100 each. In Scotland the first cross of thoroughbred and Clydesdale generally got active cobby horses, lacking in style, but though a little beavy in the hand, good weight-carrying hunters when well Magna Charta, is certain to become quite broken. Only the lightest of the mares were crossed, and this with a view to getting some thing for the gig, the milk cart, or to ride in the yeomanry. The Suffolk mares might suit well for this purpose if the color was not objected to." Our opinion is that the mare from this cross, bred again to a thoroughbred stallion, would give very stylish and wellformed carriage horses or saddle beasts.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:-Please inform your readers that I have positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE sumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York



The Creamery Question.

Objections appertain to the best of human several of them taking premiums at both It averages the quality of product. This necessities a gain to some and a loss to at the time of his death stood at the stable others. Those "patrons" who keep poor cows, feed sparely and are so neglectful or ignorant of their business as to be unable to make first-class butter, are the gainers and the burden of their deficiences and de fects is borne by those who keep the best cows, feed liberally and have the knowledge, skill and industry to make the best butter. The same applies equally to cheese factories. But in all human affairs some bear the burdens of others-the industrious and virtuous support the idle and vicious; the strong share the failures of the weak; the able help those who will not or cannot care for them selves. This condition of human affairs has led to the establishment of all sorts of ccoperative industries, and the creamery is one of those which is really the most effective of good to the weak brethren. But it is a question if the able dairyman cannot do better with his private dairy. There are some who must join a creamery. Those who keep few cows and whose product would go to market in small quantities can do better to bulk their business with that of others, although they may lose something in the better value of their milk or cream. The mitk creamery is so glaringly inequitable in the respects above noted as to be equivalent to a fraud upon the best of the patrons, for it offers a premium upon ignorance, lazines and carelessness-if not upon dishonesty.

The cream-gathering system with the regulating oil-test of the cream is perhaps the nearest practicable approach to perfection. because each patron can test his product for himself and check the creamery account: and he is paid for the better quality of his cream and the extra feeding and character of his cows. Moreover, most onerous labor is removed from the usually overworked farm-wife. The domestic affairs and the rearing and training of children are sufficient for her; the churning and care of dairy are too great a tax. Hence the creamery is a great relief to her, and although a few cents a pound be lost in value the loss is made up in the benefits received. But the invention of the cream separator of a small size which may be used for a dairy of twenty or twenty-five cows opens another view In the army the regular trooper dare not of the creamery question which is worthy of consideration. The association of two or three neighbors who are alike in views and practice of what constitutes a perfect dairy is made possible by this machine, and the load carried by the large creamery in the shape of a number of inferior patrons is removed. Therefore a large number of small creameries consisting of near neighbors may be looked for and these will work up the product of forty or more cows with the greatest economy and profit and without any serious drawbacks. At the same time the present system will spread and become

general and the ordinary farm dairy whos

roduct is traded off at the rural stores for

goods at a value of 8 to 15 cents a pound

will be, most happily, known no more.-A

The Hog. The hog is an animal whose properties are

calculated, in a remarkable degree, to command the consideration of mankind, when they reflect upon the sources of profit from the carcass after death. The hog can be made one of the foulest or cleanest of quadrupeds, just as the keeper wills or takes care of him. In the wild state the hog is said to be very cleanly, but in the domestic he has to make the best of his situation and are not themselves to be blamed. The quarters of some domestic hogs are a sad rcflection upon those that have the care of taem, and is a loss to their owners, and may prove unhealthy to those that consume their pork. He always pays well for clean, dry quarters and judicious feeding. If one buys a pig avoid a stunted one, for they are not

worth taking as a gift, if the man that has it takes it on condition to keep it a year, when a thrifty pig can be bought at a reasonable price. No man needs to be deceived into purchasing one if he has his eyes open. It is short-sighted economy to not give a pig enough to eat. They should be growing every day, and if they are not growing the owner is keeping them at a loss, for what is given the animal to maintain it in its resent condition is a loss, in one sense and a dead loss were it not to save its life. A pig, when first weaned, should have its skimmed milk warmed, the same as young calves to avoid the scours, and should be fed often and not too much at a time. Oat and barley meal, with wheat bran or shorts, are petter for young pigs than corn or cornmeal, intil their live weight is 80 or 100 pounds: then corn and cornmeal, with an occasiona change until they are fit for the butcher, which should be when they are eight or ten nonths old. There is much more profit on a pig well grown and fattened at eight

ighteen months old. President Sanborn, of the Missouri Agri ultural College, has found by close and accurate experiment at the experiment station, that there is more profit from the food fed to an early matured pig than the same food fed to an old hog, and that it took about 1% per cent in corn of the live weight of a pig of 100 pounds, and 216 per cent of the live weight of a hog of 250 pounds to maintain it in its present condition. He found under the best circumstances that one pound live weight could be made from four pounds of corn. The demand is not for large hogs as it used to be, but for early matured pork.

In some experiments made at the Massa

nonths, than on a hog as usually kept at

chusetts Agricultural College, lately, it was found, counting cornmeal at twenty-eight dollars per ton and butter-milk at sixteen cents per 100 pounds, that pork could be made for 4 6-10 cents per pound. Many pigs are ruined by being kept from the fresh earth. When they have been confined and afterwards are let out upon the fresh earth how soon they will tell one how much they have been permanently cured. I shall be enjoy the fresh ground. If they have the run of an orchard they will be healthy and to any one of your readers who have con- thrive better on much less feed given them than if kept in a pen, and will eat the wormy apples and manure the orchard and make the next crop much better, and it will prove a blessing to both pigs and fruit. It is but a little work to level their plowing paper, says: and reseed with rye and grass seed. The hog is a more neglected animal than any other on the farm, and it is because it will stand more abuse than any other .- Gernantown Telegraph.

### Hog Cholera.

nany localities, we summarize the following from the last report of the Bureau of Ani-

How the virus of this disease is transferred is not yet well understood. Perhans the most common source of infection is the food and drink. The disease seems to exist in the large intestines only, and this with other known facts proves that the virus is introduced largely with food and drink. The feces or discharges of diseased swine are loaded with the virus, and scatter the disease. Indeed they are the chief vehicle for the disease after it has once taken hold of the herd. The bacterium that produces the disease is very hardy, and it will increase in quantity in the pen, and form a notent source of infection. It will multiply in wet soil, in drinking water, and in semi liquid food. The condition of the animal has much to do with its power to ward off the disease. Pigs that have been scantily fed are more liable, and any mode of feeding that produces constipation or over-distension of the large intestines, favors the

There should be no communication be ween infected herds and those free from the disease. Well animals should be removed to fresh ground at once, where no diseased animal has been. Hogs that die should be buried deeply or burned. Disinfection should be practiced at once. The est disinfectant is mercuric chloride, also called mercuric bichloride and corrosive sub limate; it is a violent poison and must be carefully handled. To make a solution that will act rapidly and surely, dissolve one part of it in 1,000 parts of water, which would be about 1/4 oz. to four gallons of clear water, rain water being best. As a pound of the corrosive sublimate retails at 70 cents this is one of the cheapest disinfectants we have. Make the solution in wooden or granite vessel, and let it stand half a day, then apply with a broom to floor ing, sides, troughs, and everything used about the pens. Troughs and utensils should be thoroughly rinsed with clear water after washing with the solution. Ten min, utes exposure to the disinfectant is sufficient. Iron and tin utensils or vessels should be disinfected with boiling water, as the corrosive sublimate will injure them. The bowel discharges should be rendered innocuous by pouring upon them this solution. Remember, corrosive sublimate is poisonous to animals as well as man, and ence no great quantity should be used. Simply moisten the surface with it, by

washing or spraying. Boiling water destroys the virus at once. and scalding the troughs, etc., is better than to use corrosive sublimate. This should be done at least twice a day. For the floors and sides of pens it is better to use the sublimate solution first, then the scalding water. Healthy animals must be kept on soil that has not been infected, and away from streams that have been polluted. No food should come in contact with bowel dis-

charges, nor should it be allowed to stand the one with a larger proportion of lean mean more than two or three hours before it is must come; there must be more muscle and consumed. Treatment of this disease, after less lard. it has gained a firm hold upon the animal is not only useless, but dangerous, as the animal can only serve to spread the infec-

How Sheep Benefit Land.

There is no stock so beneficial to land a sheep, and for cleaning and fertilizing purposes alone it will pay to keep a small flock of sheep. In speaking of sheep restoring the fertility of the land the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture says: The problem hardest for the New England farmer to solve is how to keep up the fertility of pastures. When cows are kept on lands rough with stone and not described by the term arable, there is a constant deterioration; weeds and bushes usurp the land and the farmer continually goes to the institute with the unanswered question How shall we keep up our pastures?

Sheep will restore the worst of these wornout ranges to a better than its original fertility: the stones will remain of course. but if bushes are cut, sheep will preven their growth; briars and blackberry bushes, if mowed, will disappear from the soil, toether with all varieties of noxious weeds. Nutritious grasses will take their places, and the farmer will soon realize the truth of the Spanish saying that "the sheep has a golden hoof." But the old pasture must be sheep tight, because they do not enjoy the privation incident to renovating old pastures, and will naturally seek fresher and more agree able ranges. If there is no wall, a wire and picket fence is the best for sheep. Then feed your sheep every day about half a pint of cottonseed meal each, or you may feed a When there is help enough on the farm.

sheep may be pastured to great advantage by hardling them at night in a small space, in movable hurd'es, and feeding them inside the hurdles, keeping them there all night. If cottonseed is fed, its whole cos will be returned in manure, the foul growth will be absolutely destroyed, and dogs will not molest the sheep. The renovation, or rather the creation, of pasture in such a case is positive. It will take the time of two men to go to the pasture at evening and move the hurdle. The sheep accustomed to be fed with grain will not be scattered, and will not have to be collected or driven to the hurdles; indeed they will crowd upon the shepherds, and if the flock is large, the hardest of the work will be to keep them out of the way until the hurples are set. A collie dog can be trained by anyone to help in this part of the work. Your hurdles can be set for ground enough so that they need not be moved for several days, and will in that time require only one man to let the sheep out and call them in at night. This is an advantage at the time of turning raws into the flock, because it is always best to take the ram away by day, feed him with oats in a close place, and lead him back to the hurdling ewes at night.

Permanent Pastures.

Mr. L. B. Arnold, in treating this subject in the Farmers' Advocate, a Canadian

Pasture land in its best state generally ly cropped grass in a pasture does well if it makes one-fourth of the weight it would if not mutilated. But it is further injured by being trampled on, causing injury to both grass and roots. The ground is also compressed, diminishing its capacity to hold water, as well as affecting growth and hastening evaporation. It takes but little drying to stop the growth of grass in any paslong-seeded pastures are the first to suffer very favorable and unfavorable turn in the veather, making their supply of food a very

There are some good points about permanent pastures. Their slow growth produces rich and sweet feed that makes good butter and cheese and beef and mutton, but the better quality does not make up for the smaller yield. Though they may make the best of milk, their scanty and precarious returns do not enable their owners to compete with those who, by cultivation and rotation of crops, get larger and more reliable returns. Dairymen who indulge the leas n pastures are the most prosperous. There are three classes of farmers for whom pernanent pastures are appropriate. The first consists of those who have land that is not arable; the second consists of those who have more land than they have any moral right to own-that is, those who have nore than they can cultivate properly, and ome of it must be neglected, and the third class takes in those who are too lazy or shiftless to cultivate what they own, and might cultivate if they had the energy and will to do so. Permanent pastures and meadows are great institutions in the eyes of lazy and dull men, and perhaps are as well suited to their capacity as anything.

### Agricultural Items,

THE potate beetle has reached Germany and is doing no end of damage there.

L. F. ALLEN, of Buffalo, says he prefer grade Guernsey cows for the dairy, above al other breeds yet introduced.

THE Stock Growers' Journal compares the gentle bull" to the rusty gun nobody knows was loaded till it goes off. WHEN corn is dry enough to thresh it wi

keep anywhere in the barn. A well-known

farmer of this State salts all his corn-fodde

as it is threshed, and finds it is eaten greedily MAYOR WILHELM, of Vincennes, Indiana fined the president, secretary, treasurer and dent of the Knox County fair \$25 as well as managing the handsome ach for allowing gamblers to ply their voca-

F. D. CURTIS, of New York, says the cor ing hog must be a grazing hog, and that the

tion on the association's grounds during the

WALDO F. BROWN claims 'nat seed corn moked brown as bacon grows strurger than hat unsmoked. He would have seed corn cured in a smoke-house, on lath racks, and the room made uncomfortably hot to stay in He thinks corn cured by fire heat will not ro nearly so soon, when planted during cold wet veather, as corn less thoroughly heated.

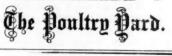
W. F. BROWN, well-known writer on agri cultural topics, thinks it is easier to grow a crop of onions than to sell them, especially it the grower is a novice. The large growers are known to the buyers, and the crop is often ontracted for before the beginner has go round to think of that part. Mr. Brown says he never made a dollar in one year on nions that he did not lose the next.

THE Secretary of the Elmira Farmers Club which has won for itself a deserved reputation among clubs of like character. omplains that the members are losing interest and neglecting the meetings, and lapsing into listless indifference. It needs awaken ing, he says. Take in the young folks, and introduce some new features. Old instituions, like men, decay and die unless rejuvenated by an occasional infusion of new blood and youthful vigor.

STEPHEN POWERS thinks one prominen reason for the remarkable prolificacy of the Merino in California (sometimes running above 100 per cent), is the mildness of the climate which enables the flocks to live day and night in the open air and take plenty of exercise the year around. Excess of fat is a cause of sterility no less than poverty Every experienced flockmaster has observed that certain ewes which have a constitutional predisposition to take on fat are uncerta'n and untrustworthy as breeders. All discus sion of causes, however, is only valuable in so far as it leads the shepherd to avoid them and take measures to secure a high percent age of increase.

#### Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from hat loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a seif addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the ecipe free of charge.



Turkeys Till You Can't Rest. 'Turkeys until you can't rest."

"More than ordinarily so?" "There always are plenty of turkeys,"

explained the commission merchant, "but never saw the promise of such a large crop before. If you were to take a trip up through the center of this State, or out through New England, you would find the trees around every farm house full of them." "Is there much profit in raising turkeys?"

"Lots of it. It costs the farmer next to nothing to raise them. Taey generally go off in the spring and make their nests in fence corners and out of the way places, where they hatch their young. From that pays the poorest of any of the arable part of time on they are no expense to speak of, as the farm, and permanent pasture poorest of they usually take their broods into the all. The grass a pasture is necessarily woods when they can. If they are kept in unthrifty, because it so frequently cropped, the barnyard they do not cost any marginal cost and cost No plant can floorish and be vigorous which | than chickens to raise. When this is done is every little willie denuded of its green the farners generally shut up the old hen herbage. Every time grass is wounded by for a few weeks, until the youngsters get most of their living out of the bugs and insects that they find but come around at night for a handful of corn or wheat. "About the middle of October the early

urkeys are pretty well grown, and they are put through a tattening process for market. A good many different methods are employ ed. Some farmers give them all the corthey can eat three times a day. Others shut ture, but less in old than in new, so that them up and feed cornmeal dough; when the turkey tires of eating the farmer stuffs from drought. The growth of grass on old the dough down his threat with a spoon unpermanent pastures runs up and down with til he is crammed full. Oil meal and sunflower seeds are also used for fattening and in some sections walnuts are fed in the same manner. The dose is increased until just before killing time, when two dozen nuts are fed each day. This is the Italian method, and the rich flavor of the nut makes the turkey taste like wild game. The west ern farmers send them here for Thanksgiv ing and Christmas by the carload. In California they have flocks of turkeys number ing thousands. They herd them like sheep. When the grain is harvested they let them foray in their immense wheat and barley fields, and the fattening does not cost any thing. All of the early turkeys are sent to market in November, and the later ones are kept till holiday time. The early ones from the west come alive, and are killed here: but, after cold weather sets in, they are killed and plucked where they are raised." "Where are the best turkeys raised?"

"In Connecticut, where many large varieties are raised. There is one odd thing about turkeys. The more one weighs the more it will bring a pound, and there will be no end of them this year."-New York Mail and Express.

FowLs require a certain amount of fat in the winter to help keep them warm, but when fed all the corn they will eat, day after day, the egg passages are soon heavily lined with fat and the supply of eggs ceases. When this is the true condition of the hens, they must be deprived of corn. One great cause of infertile eggs during the early spring is owing to the hens being too fat. Recently the experiment has been tried of feeding the stock hot corn in the evening. Whether there is any virtue in this or not, at present we will not say. The

corn was about half parched in a pan and

was fed late and eaten greedily. It struck

us that a warm supper was better than a

cold one and evidently the chickens appreciated it .- Home Journal. THE Pressly Sisters, of Hammondtown N. J., are among the largest breeders of poultry in the United States, and handle thousands of pounds of poultry every year,

THE Silver Spangled Hamburgs are classed as the most beautiful of the fowl classes. They average 200 eggs per annum, and though difficult to raise, are hardy when they

derived from the business.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



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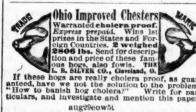
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#### A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM Economy, Exactness and Carefulnes

Every farmer should have the means of weighing nis produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will may him better The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them sai they are thus at the men of every dishonest party they may do business wit . One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those maafactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have uranged with that company to supply orders sent rough us at a great reduction. The prices are se ow that the saving of lose on a load of wheat pork. wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for your

No. 1-Barn Scale.



veighs from 1/4 pound to 900 pounds Size of plat Price 318 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER ODS FOR

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## Horticultural.

TICULTURE IN THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY. Grand Rapids Eagle gives a report of

apple meeting" of the Grand River Horticultural Society, from which the the following extracts: several years the finest apples that

graced the tables of the Grand River Horticultural Society's meetings been shown by Mr. E. C. Phillips, of ter township, and it was for this reahat the apple meeting of the Society alled there.

sident Garfield stated that members d begin to look out for the best periodivoted to horticulture. There are two heap papers, poor fifty cent affairs, up by men who know nothing exclip and paste. School horticulture o much neglected; children should be te respect public property by helping rove it. Persons passing along a av are apt to scale a feuce and help elves to a pocketful of apples, peaches, or other fruit, and such petty thievtolerated; yet it often destroys the of years by taking the product of the wner would not part with at any price. dent T. T. Lyon, of the State Society, ssioned to look up the value of tes; and visited Prof. Budd. of lowe tural College, who has the best colof these trees in the United States. had no fruit to show, because it had n taken by this petty thieving.

motion a recess was taken to ear on and stroll over the farm. This has all varieties of soil, from heavy am to light sand, is very rolling and iently high altitude to insure a crop hes and other tender fruits each year. cipal orchard lies on a forty-acre rthwest of the home farm, and the twenty acres of this contains as fine y of cherry, plum, apple and peach s one can fine about here. The wood varieties appeared to be well ripened Il of fruit-buds for next year. The cropping of this forty was an imstand of oak grubs, and the north 20 s vet covered with this primitive soon to be cleared away to make or ten acres of grapes and the same for general farming. After returnthe house Mr. Phillips was called up give the customary history of himself e home he has made.

Paillips first came here some 24 year ago and commenced work at anything ald get to do, and received 75 cents lay for his labor. In '61 he enlisted for months and when mustered out he imliately re-enlisted for three years. After ing home he entered into partnership another man engaged in manufacturing here his health failed and he looked nd for a location on which to grow He was shown to the place which he cupies fourteen years ago, and after ing over the place, which could only ached by a foot path, he climbed a large ry tree to see where he was; this tree now s the ponderous dinner-bell, and se as Mr. Phillips survives, will never place by the hand of man. The land ught at \$50 an acre, cleared up and or a fruit farm laid, which plans have eveloped until Mr. Paillips now has in ing 4,000 peach, 500 apple, 100 plum, cherry and 100 pear trees, with two acres trawberries and raspberries, and other all fruits sufficient for home consumption market. His favorite variety of peach the Foster, his orchard contains beside ese Early Crawford, Hill's Chili and Hale's rly. Mr. Phillips displayed his favorite oles in bushel packages containing Jonaan, Wagner, Northern Spy, Greening, senty-ounce or Cayuga Red Streak, Red anada, King and Ben Davis, and all but last two were endorsed by the Society as e best to grow for market and home use. Phillips would never set another Ben vis, and thought the Wagner the most ofitable apple to grow. In cherries there re principally Early Richmond and May ike, with a few of other varieties of sweet sour intermingled among them. Plums ere represented by the Lombard, Pond's edling and Green Gage, and in pears he ad Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, rtlett and Seckel. Souhegen, Gregg and thbert raspberries, and Crescent and odruff strawberries on the light soil, with arpless on clay, represented these fruits th vigorous, clean rows.

Mr. Phillips begins his pruning about the stof February and it lasts for about four eks, he closing the work himself and in following order: Apples, peaches, cheres, painting the cuts made upon the apple hin two days after pruning. He does plow his orchard but keeps it tilled ughly with ordinary cultivator and ngtooth harrow.

when they came into bearing that he d but one variety and that an inferior one. dr. Paillips recently purchased directly es, and he thought this the only safe way prices than you could get for them in the getting what was wanted.

Mr. Gurfield asked for a good, red, winter, reet and Hendricks' Sweet.

fall.

is year the first week in October.

Mr. Alford had found that the Wagner fould not do well on heavy clay and proanced the Baldwin tender with him; for lood fall apple would plant Jeffries. Oakad Gounty Seek-no-Further was spoken by President Garfield as being a very popular apple in Jackson and Eaton Rapids, but not known in his vicinity.

On motion of Mr. S. S. Bailey, the President .as requested to procure a barrel of these apples to be exhibited at the next meeting of the Society.

POMOLOGY IN ALLEGAN COUN-TY.

The October meeting of this Society was devoted to a consideration of the apple

O. L. Foster read a paper on the manage ment of apple orchards, treating upon almost every point, from planting the trees to marketing the fruit. This was followed by remarks from several fruitgrowers upon the subject of the paper read.

A. J. Warner agreed with the essavist in the selection of dry, elevated ground; but, as we could not always have our choice, the next best thing was to select the most favorable location on the farm, and if not the whole country has made due obeisance well drained the draining would overcome

the township; are in a healthy condition, pents in crossing, budding, etc., that putting it on his wheat ground at present in its conflict with disease. These are a prices. Although his trees were headed sort of "survival of the fittest" selected about the usual height, he found it difficult with a good deal of scientific accuracy and to plow with horses under the trees, but was sian varieties of apples in the North- doing the plowing now with hogs. They also destroy the codling moth by eating the wormy apples which fall from the trees.

W. B. Andrus said his orchard stands on elevated, gravelly ground, with natural drainage. He plows the ground once in two fruit sections, but kept to unbranched canes roots of the plant, if they lave started to or three years; the orchard bears well. With good care the orchard has paid him much at or before the opening of the bearing seabetter than land occupied with grain.

S. K. Tanner said he thought that farmers usually leave apples on the trees too late in the season. His plan is to go into the the wire. Thus trained 11/4 acres of Minneorchard often, and when any variety is ready to gather, pick them from the tree and follow this up through the fall. In this way very few apples are lost by falling or being blown off the trees. The varieties that ripen later, and will hang well, leave to wood. Whether this exceptional result is above rule a great deal will have been acthe last.

benefits clay or heavy soils, yet he preferred | certainly surpasses in the massive quantity gravelly or even sandy loam. Apple or- of fruit anything else of the kind that has chards standing on such soil were more come to my knowledge. healthy, bore better crops, suffered less from a heavy clay sub-soil for an orchard.

M. A. Powell said his apple orchard stood on level ground, with clay sub-soil. He branching form." plowed toward the trees, leaving a ditch between the rows; had applied manure, and The Care of House Plants in Autumn. had received more profit from it, so used, than when applied to common farm crops. spring, and has been kept in a pot all sum If we expect good results from our apple

care of several young apple orchards. His removed without disturbing the roots, and plan is to keep the ground cultivated with substitute fresh soil, than it is to turn the some hoed crops, train the trees and shape | plant out and lay bare a good share of the the tops while young; he would start the roots, as one necessarily has to do when head about four feet from the ground; be- complete changes are made. I find it best lieved in low, spreading tops, to let in the to disturb the roots as little as possible at sun and air, with room to get around in the this season if you would have flowers in top to pick the fruit; would set trees fifty | mid-winter, and that is something most

into bearing he would cultivate the ground tions before next spring comes, that the by shallow plowing, using plenty of ma- nourishing qualities of the soil have been exnure, ashes, and salt; keep the top open and hausted a spoonful of ammonia in a pail of same care that other crops get, if not exact- good fertilizer like bone meal, dug into the ly the same kind, if we expect to make them earth about the roots of the plants, will profitable.

G. H. LaFleur said there are two points connected with the apple orchard, to be the summer. It is necessary to give them considered when planting. The first. some attention when transferring them to What varieties shall I plant? Every or, the house. All decaying leaves should be chard should have a selection of such as removed, and all weak growth should be will give a supply of good apples for family cut out. use the year round. These should be selected from the best, quality always to be lections for market. These should be chosen with reference to quantity more than quality. Select from four to six of the varieties | which are most profitable in the neighborhood in which you wish to set the orchard. of doors, but as soon as the plants are The varieties which are most profitable in one section may prove a failure in another. Keep this in view and plant only such as succeed in your locality. The next point is the best method of marketing. Most growers are quite well posted as to the best way of growing, and are strong enough on that point; but when we come to selling to the best advantage we are not well posted, and are decidedly weak. This comes from the fact that we have never given the subject proper attention-never adopted any systematic plan, or given the matter any serious thought. It is important that we know how to grow apples well, and it is very important that we know how, when, and where to sell them to the best advantage It is bad policy to place all the apples we grow on the market in the fall. It seems to me a better plan to select all the long-keeping varieties-sort them very carefully, and barrel them, placing only perfect early every member having experienced apples in the barrels. Most of our winter one loss from having his order filled by apples if carefully sorted and placed in a placing the varieties ordered by other va- cold cellar, will keep perfectly until March. ties or from poor stock. Mr. Emmons, The kinds which will not keep well should Wyoming, had ordered a young orchard be sold in the autumn. No apples should om a prominent nursery firm of Rochester, be sent to market which will not reach, in Y., had waited seven years, giving all good condition, the point to which they are ime, good care and attention, only to shipped. The commission men will sell for enough better prices to pay you for all the poor apples you keep at home. Put yourself in the place of the commission man m headquarters twenty-five Hubbard- the retail grocer, and also the poor family on's Nonesuch, and got only three trees in the west that can only by close economy to name. He further said that the pay for one barrel of apples at a high price. lest orchard he had ever seen was pro- Then pack as you would like them packed bed by planting several seeds where the if you were to have them sent to you. Tue was wanted, letting them grow until a long-keeping kinds, which you have saved see could be made, selecting the best and for selling in March, can be shipped in cars Fgrafting with scions cut from known to southern cities and will sell for better

see apple and was referred to Bailey's The squash needs a rich soil in order to perfect itself; indeed it can hardly be made Mr. Phillips keeps his apples for home too rich, as the squash plant is a rapid grow in baskets in the cellar, and picked them | er and a good feeder, consequently it should not be crowded. It wants room to spread itself. It is a good plan to have the squash hills near the early peas or potatoes; get these latter off the ground and out of the way as early as possible and let the vines ru over the ground. They need the sun to ripen perfectly, and if crowded and shaded much the squashes will be poor in quality.

G. H. LAFLEUR, Sec'y.

The Grape Along the Hudson.

A correspondent of the N. E. Homestead says, writing of the vineyards and berry plantations along the Hudson at Marlboro, N. Y., says:

"Probably there is no other portion of the Union, this side of California, so successful in the cultivation of the grape. This crop has, in the country, been enormous, there having been marketed from this point alone about 5,000 tons at excellent prices. The trellis is generally the method adopted for holding the vine, but progressive growers have shown me the 'Caywood overhead system' of training on three wires, whereby the best results have been obtained. "The Concord is of course the principal

not unlike the Grecians of 1800 years ago. daily hunting for some new object of worship. Murlboro has, in days past, set up her Poughkeepsie and Dutchess grapes, and her Marlboro rasp'erry, to each of which in acknowledgement of the queenly worth of these fruits. Now there are being en- lived. S. K. Tanner says his orchard stands on shrined among grapes the Ulster, for early rolling or high ground, soil gravelly or clay and late, a red berry, large bunch, heavy loam; his trees were among the first set in cropper, superior flavor and an excellent keeper. Also the Metterney, an early, bear good crops; had applied barnyard ma- dark, vinous berry, ripening with the Chamnure and obtained such good results that he pion, and giving promise of a vitality in set the pots in the cellar, where they should should use more on his orchard, instead of the vine and leaf that may aid viticulture

practical common sense from about 5,000

tested seedlings at the experimental farm of A. J. Caywood & Son. "The blackberries and raspberries are not trimmed here to a low growing bush with many laterals, as is the culture in many throughout the growing season. They are, son, tied to wires about five or six feet high, and being cut off about two feet above this, the terminals are curved and fastened along 15 until October 1, and I saw at the date of Mr. McAlpine said tile draining greatly and culture I leave others to decide. It

"Ruspberries are cultivated in unbranchcold, and were longer lived. He did not like ed canes tied to wires, quite as blackberries are tied, with results no better than some I have known on canes trimmed to the low

A plant that was given fresh earth in mer, will not need repotting now. It is orchards we must give them care and food. better, I think, to dig away as much of the Charles Manwaring said he had had the upper part of the soil in the pot as can be growers of house-plants are making an at-J. F. Brest said when the orchard comes tempt to have. If there should be indica-

stimulate them to a healthy growth. Most plants are kept out of doors during

Those that have made a straggling growth should be trimmed into shape, and when considered before quantity. Then the se-, the plants are being brought to their winter quarters is a good time to do this, as you have a chance to look each one over. Som varieties will be infested with aphis, which past does not trouble them much while out brought into the house, he sets to work with an energy that would be commendable under certain conditions, but which the grower of house-plants will not be likely to appreciate. The aphis is a prolific and rapid breeder, and in a short ti ne a plant-will be be covered with his progeny, an t the effect of their work on the infested plant will be seen in the vellowing leaves, and the general sickly appearance which will take nossession of it. It is a most excellent plan to give all plants a thorough fumigation with tobacco stems when they are brought in. It may be that there are no lice on them, but you will feel safer after having done this, on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Doing this now may save you a great deal of trouble by and by, if there should be any lice on your plants. To fumigate plants most effectively, they should be shut up in a small close room, or a large box which can be closed so that the smoke will be retained long enough to kill the aphides. Moisten your tobacco stems before putting them on the fire, which should be one of live coals, rather than anything likely to produce flane. Let the plants remain in the smoke for half an hour. When you take them out, shake them well, to dislodge such of the posts as may have fallen among the leaves in a stupified condition, but are not dead. Then syringe-not sprinkle-the plants thoroughly with clear water.

> It is never advisable to take plants into the house and put them in a sunny window in a room where there is a fire, at once. If you do this, they get too much heat and not enough fresh air. Accustom them to the change gradually. Be careful to keep the window open as much as possible through the day, and do not have a fire in the room, unless it is absolutely necessary, for at least two weeks after bringing the plants in. Plants that have been growing in the open ground should be lifted before frosty weather sets in, and potted, and allowed to remain on the veranda, or in some sheltered place, until new roots have had time to start. 'If you were to pot them and take them into the house at once, most of them would be likely to die, especially if you were to take them into a room in which there was a fice. Such sudden and decided changes are too much for them. As many

roots are always broken in taking them up, be sure to cut back the top proportionately. Water them well after potting them, and shade them for some days, or until the plant shows signs of growth.

Heliotropes, geraniums, roses, salvias, and all plants that bloom on new growth, should be cut back to induce the production of branches on which flowers are to be borne. Callas should be given plenty of water, and that warm if you would have many flowers. I prefer to grow this plant n a pot having good drainage. I water daily, and in liberal quantities, but the soil never becomes sour in a pot provided with drainage, no matter how much water is given, as it almost always will be in a jar grape grown here, but Marlboro citizens are without a hole in the bottom, which some persons recommend as being preferable to an ordinary pot.

Carnations should have the coolest window that you can give them, provided it is a sunny one. Too much heat makes them grow weak and spindling, and the few flowers you get from them will be short-

The principal dependence for flowers during the late fall and early winter months should be on Chrysanthemums. It is by all odds our finest fall flower. After it has been blooming cut off the tops and remain till spring.

Water your plants only when the surface of the soil looks dry. Then water thoroughly and not in little driblets. This rule is one that is often repeated in advice of this sort, but it is one that most amateurs gnore, and always to the detriment of their plants. In giving water frequently, and in small quantities, the soil in the bottom of grow in it, die, and the plant becomes diseased. This plan of watering is quite as bad as that of giving too much. If the rule given above is followed strictly, the amateur will find that it is not a whim, as most seem to imagine, but something that the waski blackberries, two years old, were experience of practical florists endorses as shown me that had netted over \$600 this being the proper way in which to take care season. They were in bearing from July of pot plants. When we can get the amateur to provide drainage for all pots over my visit a quantity of fruit still on the five inches across, and to water after the due to the variety or the mode of training complished toward the successful culture of plants in the sitting-room. - E. E. Rexford.

#### FLORICULTURAL.

THE Golden Feverfew has a tendency to damp off, especially during hot weather. To obviate this we must be careful in watering not to wet the foliage, especially the heart of the plant.

THERE are over 1,300 named varieties of chrysanthemums in the United States, besides many new seedlings waiting to be named. The chrysanthemum is a native of China and Japan, from which countries new varieties are being introduced. There are flowers on exhibition which measure seven inches in diameter, rivaling the sunflower in size; others, smaller than the English daisy which they most resemble.

SWEET ALYSSUM, a great favorite with all lovers of plants for its sweet scented flowers, which it produces in great profusion, is very easily managed if the house. It may be had in bloom all winter, or all the year for that matter, by simply sowing a little seed at intervals of about three weeks. ow; thinks the orchards needs about the water once a week, or an application of some Prepare as many tour inch pots filled with sowing, scatter on the seeds thinly and cover lightly. Water as often as the soil becomes dry. Set the pots as close to the light as possible after the seeds begin to germinate. Repeat the operation every three weeks .- Currie's Monthly.

#### Horticultural Notes.

Ir you want pieplant pies early in the spring, or before, take up a few roots now lant them in boxes and place in a warm light cellar.

THE Gardeners' Monthly says there is no such thing as a plum that a curculio will not puncture if it has a mind to. All the talk about "curculio-proof varieties" is therefore

THERE is no tree, according to the Germantown Telegraph, that requires such careful handling, setting and attention as the cherry. Therefore set no cherry tree that has not a full supply of roots, and none which has a bruised stem.

B. F. ALBAUGH. of Covington, Ky., raises twelve acres of strawberries, of the Crescent and Cumberland Triumph varieties. He prepares the ground in the fall, plants in the spring, takes off one crop and plows up the

AT GREENLAWN, Long Island, there is pickle factory which can turn out 49,000,000 pickles during the season. Farmers in the vicinity raise from five to 25 acres, and obtain one dollar per thousand for them at th salting house.

PHYLLOXERA is gaining ground rapidly in Germany, among the wine-growing districts of the Rheinland, and a congress of horticultural and scientific savants has been called o determine what ought to be done. The French have found the use of vines grafted on American stocks gives them exemption from this disease.

WATERMELONS are becoming an important rop in California, since the experiments of an old Missourian who had a fondness for them and who four years ago demonstrated, by raising \$20,000 worth on forty acres, that nelons could be grown without rain and or the sandy soil along the Sacramento river.

DR. A. B. GRIFFITHS has demonstrated tha iron sulphate, or copperss acts upon the celulose of the microscopic fungi which prey upon plants, but does not affect toat of the higher plants themselves. It is therefore a remedy for the most violent epidemics which attack field and garden crops and de stroy such parasitic germs and fungi as the potato disease, mildew, &c. In one district his year's crop of winter beans has failed on account of a growth of fungus on th roots of the plants, a disease which a timely application of iron sulphate would have cured. It is also an efficient remedy for poison by ivy: Dissolve a tablespoonful of copperas in two-thirds of a teacup of boiling water, and when cold apply with a cloth to the poisoned places.

#### Apiarian. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Odorless Foul Brood.

An English bee-keeper writes to a London journal his experience with the above amed disease, saying:

"Amongst all the infectious diseases from which bees suffer, the above is the most insidious. Paenol, salicylic acid, camphor, and in fact all and every remedy which has been known to cure the offensive form of foul brood, is powerless to cure or prevent the odorless form of the disease spreading. Its appearance is exactly like the otherviz., capping of cells sunken, dark-colored and ropy, but it has no smell whatever, hence it is very apt to cause no alarm, and by interchanging combs one may get it into every colony before its nature is suspected, particularly when combs are changed in the autumn and spring to save feeding. write this from bitter experience. I first noticed it in 1861, but as all authorities agreed that foul brood could not be mis-

taken on account of its offensive smell, and that it was the only infectious disease bees were liable to, I thought it must be chilled brood, then thought no more of it. In 1882, by changing combs, I had it in nearly every colony.

The disease, after many and varied ex periments, it was found could be cured by a modification of the starvation plan prac ticed in the treatment of foul brood. Of the after treatment the writer says:

"Turn the bees and queen into an empty hive or box on the old stand, allowing them full liberty to fly where they wish in search the pot often becomes dry as dust, and the of stores; if they can get home freely they will need no more attention for four days; if not, then they must be fed for four days; In the meantime, extract the honey from the combs, which, after straining, will be all right to eat, but the greatest care must be taken against any bee getting a sip of it.

"Then melt the combs for wax-there is nothing gained in trying to save the brood -bake or boil every frame, quilt and hive; if you have neither an oven nor boiler to hold the latter, rear it against the kitchen fire until the inside at least is well baked now fix foundation-guides not more than you have half an inch deep in the frames, and at the end of four days put it on the old stand, dump out the bees from the hive or box, and let them run into the hive, and at once destroy the combs they have built. If honey is to be had, the work is done; if not, they must be fed, taking great care that all food and feeders are first boiled."

G. W. STOCKWELL, in the Country Gen leman, advocates the use of swarming oox s. Nail-kegs bored full of holes may serve, he says, but they are not easily han dled. If not enough starch or salt boxes can be found, make boxes from half-inch stuff, about six inches square and a foot long; leave one end open and bore the side full of inch holes. On the closed end of the box place a screw hook, and in May hing in front of hives, on wires stretched from poles, or hang on branches of trees. Almost invariably, swarms will go into one of these boxes when the box is taken down. placed at the entrance of a hive, and the swarm enters. This box full of holes appears to be very acceptable to the bees. Probably they think that they have found a hollow tree, or what is equivalent to one. If only two or three of these boxes are on hand, the bee-keeper need not wait for the bees to run into the hive; they may e shaken on to the frames, and the put on, but left raised half of an inch to ad mit air and bees. Speaking of nail-kegs re calls this fact: A bee-keeper known to the writer has placed nail-kegs in an elevated place. Every year for eight years he has caught a swarm of bees, and one year two swarms. This was in a region where the forests had been cut away. There were no hollow trees.

Says the Bee Journal: Now is the time to protect the bees from winter's cold blasts, if they are to remain on the sumner stands. Pack them with chaff or leaves, or if nothing better is at hand, build a corn-fodder shock around each hive, or set beards up around them to protect then from the wind. Of course it would be bet ter to pack them all around with six or eight inches of chaff; shade the entrance from the direct rays of the sun, so that the bees will not be enticed out when it is to cold.

DR. W. G. PHELPS names as some of th requisites positively necessary to successful wintering: Abundance of young bees. Abundance of food, readily accessible to the bees. Limited space. Good ventilation at the bottom of the hive.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Catarrh

May affect any portion of-the body where the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far the most common, and the most liable to be neglected. It cannot be cured by local applications. Being a consti-

tutional disease it requires Ringing a constitutional remedy like
Hood's Sarsaparilla, which,
working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the catarrh, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsa parilla builds up the whole system, and makes one feel renewed in strength

and health. If you suffer Impure from eatarrh, be sure to Blood Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The eatarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises

Hood's in my ears, and pains in Sarsaparilla the back of my head. head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medcine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." Cures MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. "I was troubled with that annoying disease

nasal catarrh, and never found relief till took Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. L. ROUTT, Marksburg, Ky. N. B. Be sure to get Marksburg, Ky. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD: CO., Apothecasies, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses Ore Dollar

SPEDSIZ ing feeling at pit of the stom-BULL'S SARSAPARILLA b cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

Is undoubtedly a blood
disease caused by an
excess of the lactic acid in the blood. Where there is perfect filtration of the blood there can be no rheumatism. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA will remove the poison, supply the acids and relieve the pains. SCROTULA is caused directly by Impurities in the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotch eruptions on the face or neck. BULL'S SATSA PARILLA, by purifying the blood, forces one im purities from the system.

Through the Kidneys flow the waste
Kidneys fluid containing poisonous matter,
If the Kidneys do not act properly

this matter is retained and pol-sons the blood, causing pain in the small of the back and loins, flushes of heat, chills. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic. causing the kidneys to resume their natural functions.

By Irregularity in its action o TIGE LIVET suspension of its functions, the jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, billou diarrhœa, a languld, weary feeling. These are re lieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPAR-ILLA the great blood resolvent.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FI PER BOTTLE OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5

Sold Everywhere.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry. 500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free. Evers, Congestions, Inflammation,
Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism,
Distemper, Nasal Discharges,
Hots or Grubs, Worms,
Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia,
Colic or Gripes, Bellyache,
Miscarriage, Hemorrhages,
L'linary Discharges,
Eruptive Discases, Mange,
Discases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00 Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), Sold by Druggists; or

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC O SPECIFIC No. 28 Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness.

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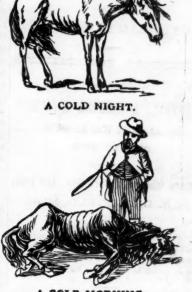
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8 35 5 40 ... Detroit ... 11 00 9 16
7 65 4 10 ... Port Huron ... 11 00 10 30
†P.M. \*A.M. P.M. A.M.
10 45 6 50 ... St. Ignace 1 8 30 5 30
8 00 1 00 ... Marquette 2 05 10 00
8 8 33 1 45 ... Negaunee 2 1 15 9 15
8 42 1 54 ... Isbpeming ... 12 50 9 65
11 45 5 25 ... Houghton 8 9 20 6 00
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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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DETROIT, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887

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#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 119,643 bu., against 207,077 bu, the previous week, and 203,854 ba. for corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 188,148 bu, against 148,647 bu, the previous week and 215,549 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 708,238 bu., against 727,816 bu. last week and 1,592,766 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 12 was 37, 238, 886 bu, against 35, 144, 574 the previous week, and 58,119,264 for the corresponding week in 1886. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 2,094,312 bushels.

Wheat has done well the past week, and the tendency has been steadily upwards. Until Saturday there was a very strong 45c, and No. 3 at 431/2@43%c. There tive standard required they would comfeeling in the trade, caused by the improved tone of the foreign markets, and the more active demand for shipment. On Saturday the market opened a little week and a de cline took place, a part of which, however, was regained before the close. May futures closed a little higher than the previous day. Chicago is higher than a week ago. On Saturday that market opened strong and acsive, weakened in the afternoon, but finally rallied and closed at the highest points of the day. New York has been active all week, closing on Saturday a little dull, but with prices fairly well sustained. Spot was firm at the close, although rather quiet.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from Oct. 26th to Nov. 19th. inclusive:

Acre	WARRE OF TARLE TO	only appointed to			
		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No.	
Oct.	26	78%	77%		
+6	27	78%	7734	754	
4.5	28	79	77%	76	
64	29	7844	77	7514	
65	31	79	77	75 %	
Nov.	1	79	7734	7514	
+5	0	79	77%	751/	
4.5	3	79	7716	751	
5.5	4	79	76%	75 %	
-	5	79	76%		
5.6	7	7914	76%	7514	
16		10.18	107	7514	
6.	8	80%	mm1/	Pro	
58	9		7734	76	
	10	8014	7734	75	
5.5	11	80%	771/2	75	
46.	12	8134	771/4	75	
66	14	92	781/4	751/2	
65.	15	8216	79	77	
46.	16	831/4	801/4		
5.6	17	83	801/6		
66	18	8214	80		
6.6				****	
-	19	8214	80	****	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the parious deals each day of the past week were

as follows:	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	May
Monday		79	8014	851/
Tuesday	79	791/4		86%
Wednesday	79%	80%	811/6	871/
Thursday	80%	81%	****	88
Friday	****	81	81	87%
Saturday		8014	88	8734

The Chicago Tribune says that a Board of Trade man of that city, who has recently returned from the Pacific Coast, reports that are as follows: No. 2 white, 36@ the crop of California and Oregon will not 36 1/c; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/c; No. 3 white 35 be above a two-thirds yield. But the crop @35 1/c. In futures No. 2 mixed for Noof Oregon will be simply an immense one 50 bu, to the acre not being uncommon. A great many dealers in the interior bought wheat from farmers for future delivery, and made advances on the property only to find themselves left out in the cold when the corner collasped. An effort will be made to collect from Flood and Mackay, the feeling out there being strong that those gentlemen can be held legally responsible for the cash advanced by dealers who were left with contracts on their hands which they could not

The imports of wheat at Marseilles for the week ending Nov. 4 were 1,108,800 bu., and the stock remaing in store at that date was 672,000 bu., being less than at the last previous report! The total receipts for the bu. and the stock was reduced 126,933 bu. du,ing that period. This is a larger quantity of wheat than was received in Chicago in the same time. It is fair to infer from this on hand fresh makes are that France will continue to be a larger buyor of wheat than has been figured out in any

King, the Toledo Board of Trade man, who makes a speciality of statistics, estimates an increase of about 1,500,000 bu. in 16c; common and packing stock, 19@121/c;

A report frem Duluth says the receipts of wheat there and at Minneapolis for the last seven days are 500,000 bu. less than for the seven days last preceding, and the exports from the seab and have increased about 275,000 bu. The total receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis on this crop are 25,500,000 bu., and the stocks at both places are only 3,000,000 bu. larger than they were at the beginning of September. The total receipts from the crop of last year at both places was 58,000,000 bu. This shows only 33, 000,000 bu. left to come forward if the crop be as large this year as last, which there is room to doubt. This is not more than enough to supply Minneapolis at the rate they have taken wheat since the beginning

The exports from Austria to Great Britain during the first ten months of this year ineluded 347,000 qrs. (8 oushels to the quarter) of wheat and 600 tons of flour, agatnst 50, 000 qrs and 1,200 tons for the same time in ISS6. The total for the ten months of thi year equals 2,809,000 bu. wheat. The acreage this year is not ten per cent larger than for the crop of 1887, and the coming crop can scarcely be that much larger than the one last gathered. No exports are reported as made to the Continent of Europe The Liverpool market on Saturday was noted firm, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 1 winter, 6s. 9d. per cental; No. 2 spring, s. 9d.; Club, 6s. 10d.

> CORN AND OATS. COBN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 29,667 bu., against 46,047 bu, the previous week, and 61,069 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 32,146 bu., against 10,336 bu. the previous week, and 43,326 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible supply of corn in the country on Nov. 12 amounted to 6,933,369 bu. against 7,385,553 bu. the previous week, and 13,096,713 bu. at the same date in 1886. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 452,184 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 120,180 bu. against 135,030 bu. last week and 31,201 bu, at the corres responding date in 1886. Corn closed quiet but firm on Saturday with values showing a substantial advance. As to the causes of the firmer tone in the market. one was the reduction by the government crop report of 50,000,000 bu, from its October estimate, and the falling of in the receipts from the west, which have been quite large. Considerable speculative buying was indulged in Chicago, and some dealers are of the opinion that the advance was greater than warranted. It looks to us as if long. Michigan feeders and stockmen are buying large quantities, which is very unusual with most of them. No. 2 spot is quoted here at 48c per bu., and No. 2 yellow at 47%c. Nothing doing in a speculative way in this market. At Chicago the market closed steady on Saturday, with values on all grades of spot and futures higher than a week ago. Spot No. 2 is quoted there at 44%c, November delivery at 44%c, December at 44 1/2; and May at 48 1/3 c. By sample No. 3 yellow sold at 43@4414c, No. 2 yellow at 43% @45%c, No. 2 at 44%@ owing to a lighter demand from shippers. Abroad the markets are all higher. On Saturday London was dull with little offer-

ing. At Liverpool the week closed quiet but

higher on all grades. The following are the

latest cable quotations from Liverpool: Spot

mixed, 4s. 10% d. per cental; November de-

livery at 4s 10d.; December at 4s. 9d., and

January at 4s. 716d.

The receipts at this point for the week were 16,465 bu., against 29,742 bu. the previous week, and 40,813 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 9,295 bu, against 8,547 bu, the previous week, and 7.942 bu, for same week in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 12 was 6,550,106 bu., against 6,473,934 bu. the previous week, and 5,669,600 at the with new American cheese at 59s. per corresponding date in 1886. The visible cwt., an advance of 2s. from the price supply shows an increase of 76,072 quoted one week ago. bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 41,165 bu., against 44,994 bu, the previous week, and 21,784 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. Oats have shared in the general advance on other grains, and there is a firmer tone to the market. No. 2 white is now quoted at 32 1/4c per bushel, and No. 2 mixed at 29 1/4c. At Chicago oats are firmer and at advanced prices. The demand is fairly active. On Saturday mixed was a little weaker, but white grades were firm. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted there at 27c, November delivery at 27%c, December at 26%c, and May at 30%c. Sales by sample were on the basis of 271/e for No. 2 mixed, 28@29c for No. 3 white and 291/4@30%c for No. 2 white. The New York market on Saturday closed dull and prices a shade lower than the previous day. As compared with a week ago values are all higher. Quotations in that market

10%c per bu. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

rember sold at 34%c, December at 35%c,

and May at 36%c. Mixed western are

quoted at 331/4@361/4c, and white do at 87@

BUTTER. The market is quiet and steady at about the rates noted last week. Receipts are ample to meet all demands, and only the comparative scarcity of choice stock keeps prices up to their present range. Quotations here are 16@18c per lb for good to choice table butter, with extra selection at 19@20c. The lower grades are not in demand and range from 10@12c per lb eight weeks ending Nov. 4 were 4,995,933 Creamery stock is steady at 24@25c per lb. Substitutes are retailing at 16@18c per lb. At Chicago receipts have been light for several days and with only moderate stocks Quotations were as follows: Elgin creamery, 26@27%c per lb; fine Iowa, Visconsin and Illinois do, 22@24c; fair

the visible supply of wheat from last week. grease, 6@8c. At New York the market light, and what is held here will be sold only has about held its own during the week, with a firmer tone toward the close. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"All desirable grades of fresh Western creamery are selling pretty closely up to supply at firm out no higher prices. Strictv fancy Elgin is scarce and works out to a special trade at full prices. Other fancy Western in very light supply and promptly saleable at 28c, and good to prime grades sell readily at 24@26c. Very little fresh arriving selling below 22@23c for best, but very few sales above 21c. State creamery ils, nearly all are defective and 25c abou he top for the best, and ranging from tha to 20c. State dairies sell readily, when fine, at 23c, but bulk are of under grades and working out slowly from 18@22c. Fresh tube off of best dairies are readily taken at 24@25c, and all selected fresi tubs reach 26c, occasionally a trifle more Firkins alone only moderately active. Fine imitation creamery, Western dairy and fresh factory are all in good demand and

,	Quotations in that market on	Sat	urday
	were as follows:		
n	EASTERN STOCK.		
8			-
3	Creamery, State, pails, best		<b>2</b> 25
e	Creamery, State, tubs, fancy	27	@28
	Creamery Western, fancy	27	@28
T	Creamery, prime	24	@26
g	Creamery, good	20	@22
	Creamery, fair	17	@18
n	Creamery, Western, June	17	<b>D</b> 55
-	State dairy tubs, fancy	25	@ 26
	State dairy, tubs, good	55	@24
	State dairy, tubs. fair	19	
0	State dairy, Welsh. tubs, prime	20	@23
8	State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	20	@21
8	State dairy tubs, ordinary	17	@18
	State entire dairies, fancy	1	@23
2	State entire dairies, prime	21	@22
	State entire airle , fair to good	19	@20
9	State dairy firkins, good to prime	20	@23
	WESTERN STOCK.		
	Western Creamery, fancy	27	62
	Western imitation creamery, shoice	22	@53
	Western do, good to prime	18	@20
	Western do, ordinary	15	@16
	Western dairy, fine	19	@20
	Western dairy, good	16	@17
-	Western dairy, ordinary	14	@15
2	Western factory, fancy.	20	@21

CHEESE.

Western factory, ordinary..... Cheese has just about held its place in this market during the week, while in New York and Chicago the tendency has been towards better figures, owing to a decrease in receipts as usual at this season. Q 10tations here are 12@121/2c for full cream Michigan, 10%@11e for Ohio and 12%@13e for New York. The Chicago market is firmer. The production at western factories is now very small, and local stocks are principally September and October makes of desirable quality. The shipping demand has recently shown some improvement, and holders maintain firm views. Quotations were as follows: Choice full cream cheddars, 10% @11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11 @111/c; Young America, 111/4@111/c. Sharp cheese are about 16c below these figures. Small lots from store sell at a slight advance on the above prices. The New York market is not in a satisfactory condition at present the demand being light from shippers, and a good deal of the 50c corn was likely to be the rule before stock not up to the make in quality. This makes it a somewhat difficult matter to do business and the result is an irregular and disappointing market. It is probable, however, that within a few days the outlook may improve, as receipts must becom lighter. The Daily Bulletin says:

"Just about the same general conditions prevail, and it is a very stupid sort of mar-ket throughout. A few shippers were on the lookout for stock, but when it came to negotiation it was found, as usual of late, that nothing but the very perfection of quality would suit them, and the orders even for such were not liberal. If goods could be found coming up to the superlalow as anythic mentioned on what sellers ed to be fancy stock, while for every thing else the position was nominal and the trading basis merely a matter of negotiation, just as it might happen to work home trade is doing, and while this call affords the best chance for top rates buyers are particular, and do not, as a rule,

like to pay more than exporters.

Quotations in that market Saturday were
as follows:
State factory, fancy, Sept., white 11%211% State factory, fancy, Sept., colored 11%211% State factory good to prime 11 2011%
State factory fair
State factory, part skims, good 8 @ 8% State factory, part skims, fair 7%@ 7% State factory, skims, ordinary 6 @ 7
State factory dead skims       8       6         Ohio flats, fine       11       6114         Ohio flats, ordinary       10       6104
Pennsylvania skims 160 2

The Liverpool market is quoted dull,

### WOOL.

So far as reports go there is nothing new to say about wool. The eastern markets are in about the condition reported a week ago. Prices, apparently, are unsatisfactory to both buyers and sellers, and neither one wants to do any business they can avoid, each expecting the market to turn in his favor in the near future. Manufacturers say they propose waiting the action of Congress upon the tariff before buying any amount, and undoubtedly the fear of Congressional action is weakening the market.

At Boston medium wools have been in good request, and are held firm; fine wools were quiet, but a fair amount of business was done at the quotations of the past

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in its eekly review of the market, savs:

" Ohio and Pensylvania Wools .- The movement of these wools has been quite active, especially in the case of the Pensylvania, and quotations are a half cent high than the Ohio XX.

"Michigan Wool .- The demand Michigan wool is rather small as the larger part of the demand is for a finer grade. Michigan X is stationary at 30c, and sales of rather inferior wool at still lower figures are reported on the street.

"Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana inquiry for these medium grade wools, but buyers' ideas are low and sales have been very ligh', 27 to 28c being the highest offer-Pulled Wools .- The market is steady

with an improved demand. The sales, however are confined principally to supers, as the supply of extras is limited. week. Holders of delaines old during the to price, offers of 35c for Ohio delaine being refused in a number of cases. are glad to sell at that price. Michiga

continues steady at 33c, the Ohi

Territory Wools. - Considerable of this wool has been sold but the range in prices has been wide. The demand for medium wools has been good and the supply is com-paratively light.
"Kansas Wool.—There has been no

lelaine being preferred, however, in most

Sales in that market the past week aggre

ated 2,082,000 lbs. of domestic and 191,000 lbs. of foreign, against 2,241,000 lbs. of do mestic and 220,000 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2,152,800 lbs. of domestic and 256,000 lbs. of foreign for the corresponding week of 1886.

At Philadelphia wool has continued quiet. Fine delaine and quarter and three-eighths fleeces are in fair demand, but too scarce to admit of accive trading. On these wools the tone of the market is firmer, but there is no advance in prices. Territory wools are moving slowly at weak and irregular prices. The week's sales foot up a total of 763,000 pounds, against 530,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

Bradstreet's weekly trade circular says of the wool market:

"While the tone of the eastern wool markets continue better than a month ago, dealers have to be satisfied with that. The improvement in feeling has not resulted in any advance in values, and the increase in amount of business done is irregular. Some k nds of wool are in good request, as, for Others rule in buyers' favor. Purchases are somewhat larger than they have been, apparently on account of growing consumption, and yet there is no general dispos tion to stock up for the heavyweight goods that will be manufactured next spring. The amount of wool now stored on the seaboard is believed to be relatively small. In the country, where the staple is firmly held, there are, on the other hand, unusually large supplies.'

Current quotations for leading descriptions of wool are as follows, in comparison with a year ago:

Nov. 19, '86, Nov. 18, \*87.
Ohio and Pennsylvania X... 34@35c
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX. 36c
Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above...... Michigan X... Fine Ohio delaine.. No. 1 combing..... rexas spring, 12 months...

THE National Association of Breeders of Poland-Chinas held their annual meeting at Chicago on Thursday last at the Sherman House. About thirty members were in attendance, and Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan were represented by well known breeders. After routine business had been disposed of, Mr. L. N. Bonham, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, read a paper on the history of the Poland-China og in America. He said it was evolved from the long-nosed razor-backed variety by a course of natural selection, and declared that the appearance of the Poland-China breed in the Miami Valley, of Ohio, was about as mysterious as the appearance of Melchisedek among the Jews. It was voted to make the paper a part of the official record of the Association. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows President, H. M. Sission, Galesburg, Ill.; Vice-President, C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich., Secretary and Treasurer, K. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind. This breed was the most numerous of all the breeds at the Fat Stock Show, and see us to be on the top as a popular breed in the great corn-growing States. It certainly is in the hands of as intelligent and enterprising a lot of breeders as are to be found representing any breed.

A WESTERN Exchange remarks: "The etatistic m hore faim that 112,000,000 bushels are only averable for export from the United States, and that Europe wants time in the driven well litigation that the enough wheat to take all of our surplus, invention was used in public at Cortland, N. Y., by others than Green, more than two buy wheat, there is only an evening up, and that the world taken together has no surthat the world, taken together, has no surplus wheat. Are not these facts that should favor of the alleged infringer, Hovey, is combine to make the bulls have easy sailing? Should not some man, or some syndicate of men, be able to take hold of the market and drive the brains to their dens? Is there no the term "drive" wells instead of "driven" God in Israel for the long side of wheat? Is there no Moses who will lead the children of Israel, who own the cereal, safely across the Red Sea of depression and into the promised land of high prices? Here seems to be a good opening for somebody, and a first class prophet with some capital, who is out of a job and can come well recommended, may hear of something to his advantage by addressing either the Chicago or Duluth Board of Trade." Suppose some capitalists should follow out the suggestions embodied in the above, what would be the result? It they lost on their investment they would be called fools; if they made a good round sum they would be called monopolists, rogues and swindlers, and the paper making the suggestion quoted above would probably lead in the attack upon them.

AT the meeting of the Farmers' Congress n Chicago last week, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: resident, R. F. Cobb, Alabama; Vice-Presidents were named from each State; Freasurer, J. D. Connor, Indiana; Secre tary, F. C. Pearson, Wisconsin; Assistant Secretary, Hugh McElderly, Alabama. The Congress passed resolutions in favor of government control of the telegraph, urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of prohibiting for the present all imports tions of neat cattle from foreign countries where contagious diseases exist; in favor of protective tariff, and a restoration of the old rate of duty on foreign wools. The next neeting is to be held on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in November, at Topeka, Kansas.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Ameri can Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Associa tion was held at Chicago last week. President G. V. Stoner, of La Place, Ill., and Secretary and Treasurer C. H. Holmes, of Grinnell, Ia., were re-elected and an Executive Committee appointed. F. P. Beverly. Mountain View, Cal., was elected First Vice President, and other Vice-Presidents from ach State. The reports from breeders show favorable condition of affairs, and the opinion was frequently expressed that the coming hog in the United States would be

THE receipts and shipments of cheese at Chicago for the past week and from May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, until Nov. 1, with comparisons with the same dates in 1886, are as follows:

poultry house at Coldwater to

WHY WE LAUGH?

Last week we were the recipient of circular letter from N. W Greene, "Patentee of the American Driven Well and Water Supply System," as he signs himself, which circular was largely devoted to showing that Governor Luce was an ignoramus because he advised the farmers of Michigan to fight the collection of royalty on driven wells, until the claims of the patentee had been fully established in the courts. The circular is addressed to Mr. Rufus Osborn, Tekonsha, Mich., and opens as follows:

In answer to yours of the 3d and 10thwith the last, the letter of Governor Luce to the lufringers of your town, I have to say we must exercise a little patience in behalf of a State which could elect a governor who could undertake to utter absurd law opinions in opposition to the Supreme Court of the United States. The State or Michigan is what she is because of the national supremacy behind her. Even these wor derful grangers cannot go alone without the rest of us. Your very explosive Chief Executive may not be altogether an idiot, al-though he talks marvelously like one. These grange magnates of an hour are fishing for political favor, at the expense of the deluded farmer. No country has ever yet been well governed by any class. Certainly it is the whole people, in this country, whose opinions prevail in the end. When any one class governs from its class-bias, justice to other classes is sacrificed to class-fanaticism. The wealth and general prosperity of the American people have been to a greater degree due to patents and patented improvements than to agriculture. In saying this I do not seek t belittle agriculture. This is not saying the farmers have no rights; but it will go without saying, that the farmer has no more right to use my patent, without my consent, than he has to use my horse, under similar circumstances. My patent is as much property as the farmer's land or crops; and the governor of Michigan proves nimself an idiot or a knave, when he says otherwise.

Will the "State Grange" publish and circulate this decision of Judge Withey, who was one of their own neighbors? I do not know if or not Judge Withey was a granger; but I am quite well informed that he was more than a granger, since he was a man of unquestioned honor. While he would not take the risk or the responsibility of distressing his neighbors in the dead of winter, he did not advise them to attempt to steal the use of my patent. He advised them to pay, and added, "I think they

Besides, I think it was then quite gen erally known among the attorneys opposed to us, at least, that the reason why I did not think best to prosecute these cases further, at that time, was not on account of anything done or on account of any "evi dence accumula ed," or threatened, but rather, because I had upon my hands more imperative fight with one of my agent for the possession of parts of this very territory. That having been fought out to the end, a further delay has been deemed necessary in waiting for an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision has now been secured. and the royalties in Michigan will now be collected, as in other states—the "State Grange" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The same morning (Tuesday) brought the following dispatch from Washington: "What is known as the Driven Well

Patent, which has been several times be ore the United States Supreme Court, and which has always heretofore been sustained, was to-day declared invalid in an opinion by Justice Blatchford, based upon he record in case number 16, Andrews freen and others against George Hovey. brought here by an appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Iown. This court holds that ty. The decree of the Circuit Court in

affirmed.' Mr. Green in his circular finds fault with Governor Luce's grammer because he uses wells. But in the wild west we care more for realities than figures of speech, and prefer the man who "gets there" rather than the one who frames his sentences in accordance with the rules of Lindley Murray; and Mr. Green, of cultured Boston. will have to admit that Michigan's governor "got there," this time with both feet. So ends the big legal fight over the validity of the patent or driven wells.

### MISLEADING ARGUMENTS.

There are generally two sides to a ques tion, and but few people are able to take both sides up at one and the same time, and be consistent. The Chicago Tribune has been attempting to do this in its tariff discussions but so far has not succeeded to any great extent. Last week the Farmers' Congress which met in Chicago took strong 30 cents for his quart of cream. It is a good ground in favor of a protective tariff, and asked for the restoration of the old duties on foreign wools. The Tribune took strong exception to the statements made by some of the speakers, and in a lengthy editorial proceeded to show the fallacies of the advocates of a protective tariff. First, it showed how the consumer was wronged by it, by having to pay more for his goods, in the following paragraph:

"Woolen goods in the form of clothing, bedding, carpets, etc. make up the greatest single living expenses for farmers as well as for town people, and it is only the great flock-masters who have a stronger interest in high-priced wool than in cheap clothing who gain by high tariffs on wool. The farmer who keeps a small flock of sheep and gets more profit from the carcass than the fleece loses dollars in buying high-priced y virtue of the tariff on wool. Reading the above it is apparent that the

editor is convinced that a tariff on wool adds to its price, and helps flockmasters at the expense of those who do not grow wool Now read this paragraph:

"All that is necessary to destroy sheep husbandry in the East is to increase the tariff so the far Southwestern flockmaster. can get such high rates for the fleece that they can afford to ship their flocks East for laughter and supply all the Eastern cities with mutton. With only the fleece valu on his sheep and no profit on the carcass remaining, the Ohio and Pennsylvania grower would have to meet inside this coun try a severer competition than could be tariff whatever on wool. A wool tariff high enough to shut ou foreign importation would put an effectual stop to sheep husbandry in Ohio and Penn-sylvania and transfer the business to Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Cal

petition, would so lower the value of wool as to drive eastern farmers out of the business. But how about the poor consumer whom the Tribune is so anxious about?

goods cheaper? According to the Tribune deal easier to combine against the exchange he would not, as the first paragraph says he system than it would be on prices. - Mil has to pay more for those articles in conse- stone. quence of the tariff. And then, for the purpose of scaring eastern farmers, it says a high tariff will so lower the price of wool as to drive them out of the business. To boil the whole article down, the Tribune holds and makes it cheaper!

#### Hog Cholera in Ohio.

The Ohio Live Stock Commission has just submitted its annual report to Governor Foraker, and it announces that in eleven counties of that State, mostly southern ones, 34,247 deaths of hogs resulted from cholera. In Miami alone 20,867 fatal cases were reported. The Commissioner say that farmers report that medicines have no effect, and that the cholera usually decimated a drove when it once started. They say buzzards spread the disease by feeding upon the carcasses of the animals. The report also mentions the prevalence of glanders among horses and foot-rot among sheep. The Commission recommends that in view of the diseases among cattle a bill should be passed providing for the inspection of cattle on foot. The quarantine proceedings are mentioned, and the fact that prosecuions for violation of these laws are on foot n Franklin, Clarke, Montgomery, and Preble Counties is cited. Where is "Dr." Haas and his great cholera specific? Now is his opportunity to gain undying fame.

A CABLE dispatch received Sunday night from London says the Netherlands line steamship W. A. Scholten, which sailed from Rotterdam for New York, came in collision ten miles off Dover at ten o'cleck that night with the steamer Rosa Mary and sank almost immediately. The Scholten had on board passengers and crew to the number of 230, and of those only ninety are known to have been saved. Twenty-seven dead bodies have been landed at Dover.

#### Stock Notes

MONTAGUE BROS, of Chubb's Corner Livingston Co., report the following

ales of Shropshire sheep from their flock: To F. C. Montague, 1-shear ram.

To E. Vansyckle, 1-shear ram. To Miller Bros., 1-shear ram. To M. L. Wasson, one ram lamb.

To V. Perry, one ram lamb. To C. Harford, one ram lamb. To E. C. Joslin, one ram lamb.

To E. E. Chipman, one ram lamb.

To A. Hamleo, one ram lamb. To M. L. Craseman, one ram lamb

To S. Woo Iworth, one ram lamb. J. W. SALIARD, of Romeo, Macomb Co.,

says he sold four Shropshire ewes to Mr. Isaac Adams, of Davis, and the past season they raised six lambs, which, when six months old, averaged 106 lbs., with no grain. A good showing for such a dry

J. W. SALIARD, Romeo, reports the folowing recent sales from his flock of registered Shropshires: To Dennison Brothers, Romeo, two ram

To Archibald Powell & Son, Leonard, two wo-year-old rams.
To Wm. Stone, Washington, one ram

To G. Major, Mt. Vernon, one ram lamb. Rush, Mt. Vernon, one ram lamb. To parties at Memphis, one ram lamb,

To C. Mahaffy, Romeo, six ewes. To Mr. Plate, Disco, one ram lamb. To. F. D. Seeley, Pontiac, one ram lamb. Mr. Saliard has also sold to J. S. Hag-

garty, of Springwells, Wayne Co., the im ported Holstein-Friesian cow, S!ollema's Age 4th, No. 891 D. F. H. B.

#### Butter-Making that Pays. We are paying 35 cents a pound for fresh

butter of fairly good quality in Toronto and to complain of the price is only to pro voke the reminder that it is all owing to the summer drought. Yet with Mr. Valancey Fuller for authority 35 cents per pound is not too much to pay for good butter; it is only by keeping up in the vicinity of that price we can hope to improve and maintain the quality of butter in the country. He says: "When more than 30 cents per pound i

asked for butter, the good and careful housewife raises her hands in horror at such extravagance; yet she would consider that 30 cents per quart for good cream was She may be surprised when I tell her that by her paying 40 cents per pound for butter the butter-maker does not realize as much out of his cream as when he is paid gailon of cream that yields three pounds of butter, which will cost at least 15 cents to cents a quart yields \$1 20 per gallon, but made into butter, and selling as such even at 40 cents, it only realizing \$1 05 (after leducting the 15 cents for making). this reason, any one who is so situated that he can sell his cream as such will always prefer to do so rather than convert it into outter. Again, twenty-five pounds to thirty ds of ordinary milk are required to one pound of butter; twenty-five pounds of milk equals ten quarts. When delivered at your oor at six cents a quart-or 60 cents for butter-you do not think it out of the way pay this price; yet butter at 60 cents bound would be an unheard of extrava-With such figures to guide one to a con-

clusion, Mr. Fuller is undoubtedly right when he says that before Ontario can hope to take rank as a great butter-producing country the farmers have not only to be educated in the art of butter-making, but the consumer must encourage them by the purchase of good butter on its merits, and paying such a price as means a fair pr fit to the producer.-Rural Uanadian.

### Exchange System.

The best exchange system is that which exchanges money for wheat and flour for noney. The exchange idea smacks of the olden times when currency was scarce and exchanges in grist methods were desirable, or to speak more plainly, necessary. Now with an improved currency system and added banking facilities exchange, and particularly grist work, is adherence to an old practice without reason. But like other old habits it dies slowly, but in time it will be buried, and the farmer will come into the mill and will sell his wheat and buy his flour like a business man. There is absolutely no reason why he should not do this, excepting the old prejudice. This is one trusted to remove it and the village officer place where millers might readily combine eff with taking everything out of the barn. Would not he get his clothing and woolen for their own benefit. It would be a good

It is a pleasure to recommend a good article. one which we know will give satisfaction and good service. The "The Garland Stoves and Ranges" are undoubtedly the best that car be produced, while their truly artistic fee that a high tariff raises the prices of wool tures win favorable comment wherever the are seen. We are sorry to say that they are closely imitated. Our readers should be

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

The Lowell & Hastings reilroad is complete

Two hundred new buildings were erected Owosso the past season J. E. Ottoway, of Clayton, Genesee County

rags of a yield of 1,000 bushels of oats 18 acres. John Westervelt, of this city, depressed h

ousiness troubles, ended his own life at Toedo, last week. Grant Challender gets twelve years Jackson for the murder of John Clay, J near Grand Ledge.

Durand will have four railroads when the new line to the Saginaws, which is to pass through that place, is completed.

Shingle manufacturers met at Grand Rapids last week; a dozen firms repre There are 11,000,000 shingles "in sight ow stock.

OW SIOCA.

The employes of the Smith purifier company at Jackson will eat their Thanksgiving pany at their employers' expense. It will turkeys at their employers' expense. take 250 to go round. Henry Palmer, of Ridgeway, Lenawee Oo.

died on the 15th, aged 98 years. He came to Michigan in 1831, his worldly wealth consisting of a yoke of oxen. Sixty thousand feet of valuable lumber was

washed ashore near Foster's Point, Alcona County, during a recent gale, for which no owner has as yet appeared.

E. A. Card, who had both legs taken of by an accedent on the G. R. & I. railroad and brought suit for \$25,000, estiled with the company last week for \$3,500. One of a " fleece-lined weman's" shoes he n lost at Brookfield, Eaton Co

The Howell Republican publishes a list 313 soldiers from that county who died in the civil war. Those who received injurie causing death after the war are not counted Judge Zephaniah Bunca, of Port Huro

ed his 100th birthday

came to Michigan in 1817, and commenced outlding a mill on Bunce's creek the same Clayton, Lenawee County, deserves the name of "Widows' Home," it having 3 widows in its census. The town is the para dise of widowers, but old bachelors drive wa round it.

arrested at Grand Rapids last week, because lot of plunder taken by burglars, including \$100 worth of cloth, was found in his room a The Michigan Detective Association has 2. 00 members, and represents property value

at \$2,500, .00. Not a dollar's worth of prorty has been stolen from any men They dont appreciate the Salvation Army at

Jackson. Nine Salvationists got into the lock up last week because they refused to stop obstructing the streets by their peculiar religious rites. There is a law prohibiting the shipping of venison out of this State. George Marsh and Wallace Hannah found it out when the State Game Warden arrested them for sending venison to Indiana.

George Rohrer, of Three Rivers, known now that he made a mistake when he sold liquor to Mrs. Berger's husband after Mrs. B. had notified him that he must not. It cost him \$500 to find out his error.

Ann Arbor voted last spring to raise so. in ing the tax on the rolls, claiming it is illega herefore the proposed boom is post Lake Superior business men's association

want the government to purchase the Por age Lake canal. The canal company charge too much toll; and they think too that if government owns the canal at Sault Ste Mar there is no reason it should not take in th A Pontiac clergyman, who presides over

A Pontac clergyman, who presides out the colored church there, is in trouble be cause he passed a bogus fifty-cent piece on a candy woman. Probably the poor ministed don't get enough fifty centses to know a counterfeit from a genuine piece, and ought ot to be held accountable.

The Hoard brothers and Ed. Gillston, living near Corunna, seem to have been making preparations for a big Thanksgiving dinner They were arrested for stealing six turkeys from John Johnson, and in the pen with Mr. Jet turks were about 50 others, which had been appropriated in a similar manner from other farmers' chicken houses. The editor of the Caro Advertiser politel

f the parties concerned, but because he ound to publish a clean paper, one fit to uter any home and be read without shame A bogus employment agency at Port Huoffering to find situations for applicants on payment of a small fee, was suppressed last eek, and the young men who w t were mighty lucky to get off as easy as

era pre den at a wer the

for discout who boy lurcoil coft were sel i through the hear for mar the the

The control to be to be

of that town, not because of the pron

about the sort of literature sent through the The Hancock chemical works at Hancock were destroyed by an explosion on the left.
The inhabitants thought a volcano had broken out. Six men were blown into eteraty; a cigar box would hold all that could be ound of their remains. The force of the exolosion was felt for 30 miles. The disaste occurred in the packing house, where dyna-ni:e was being made into cartridges.

The National Grange met at Lansing last sentatives from nearly every State in the Union. The secretary reported 143 new granges had been organized during the year of which six were credited to Michigan. fine display of vegetables, cereals and fruits rom California were on exhibition, as wel as an exhibit of silkworms. Governor Lu de the address of welcome in his usua The Jonathan Hall memorial lit

dedicated at Ridgeway, Lenawee County, last week. It is a gift from the daughter and son-in-law of Jonathan Hall, one of the earliest residents of the county. The library liest residents of the county. The leontains 1,000 books, and is hands furnished; it is also supplied with all the cur rent papers and periodicals. The building is of brick with cut stone trimmings, and is addition to the town. Mr. Rufu Capt. A. H. Mills, of this city, 72 years of

age, shot himself in his house on Jefferson Avenue, on the 17th, after a visit to the house of Mrs. Austin Rising, with whom it is alleged he was unduly intimate. When Mr. Rising entered his house he found his Mr. Rising entered in a dual of the wife dead, with several builet wounds in the head. There is evidence to prove Capt. Milk and Mrs. Rising had quarreled, that he sho her and returning home, shot himself. I plush cloak he had given the woman was found out into shreds, and he acknowledge to exist whom he met on the way home. found cut into shreds, and he acknowledged to a friend whom he met on the way home that he had destroyed it.

The Plainwell Independent says that as the railroads declined to carry the nitro-glycerine designed to torpedo the Allegan oil well, a couple of men were hired to take it by wagon. when the men reached there with their perli-ous freight—60 quarts of expiosive—they had been drinking, had the team and carriage housed without saying anything about the matter, and went to bed drunk. When the landlord found out what he had in his barn he was wild, and as the men could not be trusted to remove it and the village officers

The Central bank of Canada, at Toronto,

The debt of Canada is a triffe less than \$50 per capita for its population. The W. C. T. U. want to erect a "temper nce temple" at Chicago, to be 12 stories high.

Thousands of acres of land in the vicinity Little Rock, Ark., have been swept by for-Gen. Sparks has resigned his office of land

ed the resignation.

The steamer City of Green Bay burned to the water's edge at Green Bay, Wis., last week. Loss \$16,000. In Price county, Minn., two children are reported to have been attacked by wolves on the way from school, and devoured.

The average cost per piece of handling ear; and 2,234,564,656 pieces were handled.

The National W. C. T. U. met at Nashville, enn., last week, with representatives from learly every State and territory in the Union. An aerolite weighing three tons fell in front of a bank at Amsterdam, N. Y., on Friday, greatly to the consternation of the inhabit-

The 205 Italian immigrants in quarantine

Robert Bonner, about as well known as the wner of the famous Maud S. as the editor of he N. Y. Ledger, is going to retire, and enjoy is fortune.

Miss Ella Bauer, attempting to manage the elevator at Jaynes' grocery store, Chicago, was caught between it and the floor and in-

The Bessemer steel rail manufacturers will

shut down on December 1st, on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the market steel rails.

e Hassayampa river, arizona, which, if the est in the world. The factory of the Union powder company, ceated seven miles from E. Paso, blew up ast week. and S. S. Carter, president of the

any, was a victim. J. C. Kimball, clergyman of Hartford, onn. wii be asked to resign because in his unday's sermon he compared the Chicago

The Baden natural gas company of Pitts-urg is in trouble. Its liabilities are \$100,000:

ets 30 miles of pipe lines and 3,000 acres gas lands in Beaver County. The perpetrators of the great bond robbery ton in 1879, when \$170,000 in securities

e taken from the office of James Young, ere arrested at Chicago last week. The ear shops of the Cincinnati Southern ad at Ludiow, Ky., were burned last

The shops covered two acres of and, and was totally destroyed. About men are out of work. The business failures during the past lays number for the United States, Canada, 19, a total of 224 compared

205; for Canada, 19, a total of 224 compared with 217 last week, and 242 for the corresponding week of last year. The money-order system of the govern ment, though yielding no profit, is reported to be self sustaining. The money sent by money orders and postal notes during the past year amount of to \$138,267,016.

Nine tramps boarded a freight train n Ctica, N. Y., last week, took possession of it and compelled the engineer to run it to Her-kimer, where they encountered an obstruc-tion in the shape of the police. Three were

Herr Most, the anarohis, was arrested at New York on the 17th, is an incendiary speech calculated to incit a riot, made the previous week. As this is a second arrest for the same offence, he will probably spend year at Sing Sing.

The report of the treasurer of the United The report of the treasurer of the States, just issued shows the revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were \$371,403,277; expenses, \$287,-932,179; surplus for the reduction of the pub-

Gloucester district of Massachusetts, says 17 vessels out of of a total of 474, have been lost the past season, with 127 men, leaving 60 widows and 61 children. In addition, 41 seasonable, inspection invited and correspondence men laye been lost by acceptant. The report of the fisheries business of the been lost by accident.

Memphis, Tenn., suffered the most disastrous fre in its history on the 17th, burning ever three blocks of business buildings, and 13,200 bales of cotton, 40 carloads of which designed for export. The cotton le slued at \$630,000, and the total loss is in the

Six Mormon elders proselytizing at Calera Ala., having induced four married women to go to Utah, the people thought it about time to put a stop to their work. The Mormons refused to leave when notified, and the residents gathered and gave them a new suit apiece—a suit of tar and feathers.

The present fisheries commission does not seem such an important body after all. It seem such an important body after an in-has no powers except that of free conference upon a question which has always practically been an open one. Its work will be the in-terpretation of existing treaties, or the subnission of modifications to be recommended to those having the power to make treaties

Dynamite bombs seem a favorite weapon in the hands of cowards who would injure life and property with safty to their own mis-erable selves. The dampness of a wall which prevented the fuse from burning, alone hinered the destruction of David Selden's house at Aqueductville, N. Y., in which six persons asleep. Somebody put a bomb under

A whaling steamer just returned to Princetown, Mass., reports three men lost in the attempt to capture a whale. The whale was unusually large one and evidently not ree to a fight as he made no attempt to The boat in which five men approached him be demolished with one blow of his tail, and then he bit at the pieces to which the men were elinging. Finally he attacked the steamer, but was diverted by a case thrown overboard, and finally killed with a shot from the bomb

The steamer Arizona, which left Marquette for an up trip, loaded with valuable merchan-dise, encountered such heavy seas 30 miles out that she was compelled to put back. When within three miles of Marquette a car-boy of mixed acid was overturned by a irch of the boat, setting on fire 90 barrels of il on board. Flame, smoke, and the fumes of the acid nearly suffocated the crew, who here forced to the windward side of the vesel in order to breathe. The engineer rushed ough the flames to the engine room, filled through the names to the engine room, filled the furnace with fuel, and turned on a full head of steam, the captain headed the vessel for the pier, and after a perilous run, she struck it with a crash and the crew jumped for their lives. All escaped. Then the un-manageable vesse! swung off and ran along the pier, parrowly, essaning actifing the the pier, narrowly escaping setting fire to the great piles of lumber on the docks, and running ashore near the waterworks, burned to the water's edge. The crew would not re-peat that three-mile ride for the value of the essel and its carge.

### Foreign.

The Czar and Czarina are visiting Emperor courtesy.

Claus Spreckles seems to have been ousted the Hawaiian revolution last August. He is left the kingdom.

The condition of the German crown prince continues to be alarming; the cancer is said to be of the most malignant type.

It is reported that Stanley has had an encounter with hostile Turks in Africa, and that Tippoo Tib failed to furnish the promised ements at Yambuya.

The only son of an English gentleman of high rank and large estate has eloped with a pretty bar maid. Though the affair is said to have caused "a great sensation" in English society, business goes on as usual on this side of the Atlantic.

Gen. Valentine Baker, known in the Turkish army as Baker Pasha, died of Nile fever last week. He was a brother of Sir Famuei Baker, the noted explorer, served in the Crimean war and also in Omina and India, where he won a reputation as a brave and dashing soldier. In 1875 be was accused of

was convicted, sentenced to a standard cor-onment and to pay a fine of \$2,500. The Queen was becought in his favor, but refused to pardon him. At the expiration of his sen-tence Baker offered his services to Turkey, serving under the Sultan through the Russo-Turkish campaign, then went to Egypt, where in 1886 he was severwhelmingly defeated by the sulice of the face proper. the allies of the false prophet.

### New Detroit and C icago Line.

On November 13th a new line of Pullman cars was established between Chicago and Detroit, in both directions, by the Chicago and Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven &

Milwaukee Railways, via Durand. Train leaves Detroit at 8 p. m., arriving Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Breakfast served in dining car before reaching Chicago.

A line of modern Pullman sleepers have been assigned for this service, containing all the latest improvements for comfort and convenience, and the fact this will be the only line of Pullman cars between the two cities mentioned, will no doubt make it extremely popular with the traveling public. There is also a good connection between the two cities on the day trains of these

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RecordedPercheron & FrenchCoachHorses



will cost you no more. Some will cost you no more. Some JOHN W. AKIN, f action. They was provided in the control of Illustrated Ca alogue. JOHN W. Scipio, Cayuga Co Plain View Stock Farm. ON SALE-SHROPSHIRES.

A number just imported from noted breeder in Eugland, record d and young. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, Ykema Moole and Pel families represented Choice young stock from imported cows.

200 PURE-BRED FOWLS. Two hundred White Plymouth Rocks, Wyan-dottes, P. Cochins, Black Leghorns, Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks, Get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Stock wintered. Addre s J. W. SALIARD, 122.tf Box 463, Romeo, Mich.

#### BARGAINS!

If you want Holstein Cattle cheap be sure and write to us. We have four buils ready for serice and a number of females at different ages. Altregistered and from good strains. Write or come and see them at once as we wish to reduce bur herd. Short crops! Dull Markets! Prices o correspond. BERRY & WRIGHT. 121 tf Somerset Center, Hillsdale Co., Mich

FARMS FOR SALE.

Choice 464 acre farm offered this month in Bond County, Illinois, \$20 per acre, worth \$35 Also an 80-acre farm \$2,000. Also in St. Francis County, Missouri, 70)-acre stock and grain farm \$7,000. Also 414-acre farm \$3,000, easy payments, with possession. Apply to THOMAS BET S, 513 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

#### WANTED.

A man to do chores, and handle horses. He must be a good groom. W. B. OT FO.

Breeder of Percheron Horses, Charlotte, Mich.

FOR SALE Four Choice Shorthorn Bulls

sonable. Inspection invited and corpromptly answered. Address

J. W. HIBBARD, Bennington, Mich.

UNION HERD PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS

Stock recorded in both Ohio and American records. A few choice pigs for sale sired by Zack 449!, Ash'ey's Perfection 4543 and Rave 9883. I shall breed a few sows to sell.

HENRY M. MORSE,
114-8t Union City, Branch Co., Mich.

OWOSSO BREEDING STABLES 42 HORSES FOR SALE

The rapid growth of Owosso so encroaches upon our city breed ng farm that we have platted it for sale which necessitates a sale of the above number of horses, among them being Jo Gavin 564 and 12 of this year's foals, together with all the unsold stock in our catalogue for 1887 from No.1 to No. 42 inclusive except Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 19 and 20. Now is the time to get Napoleons presentable.

DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE.

ntains about 250 acres: 170 acres under high Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres under high state of cultivation, balance in meadow and timber; new house, good fences, three good wells with living water on two sides the farm; new Perkins windmill; situated only two miles southeast of the village of White Pigeon. Price only \$50 00 per agre; terms one-half down with five years time on balance at six per cent interest. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars address T. E. CLAPP, Banker, White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

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Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL.

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I have 80 fine wool lambs for sale at \$1 75 per

head. Also 30 wethers. The lambs are extra good. Location, three miles northeast of Has-tings.

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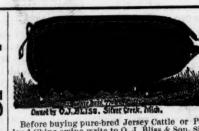
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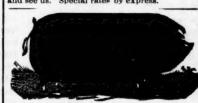
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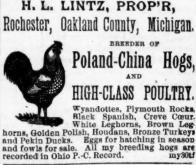
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ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred horthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompty answered. c. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. address, Saginaw, Saginaw co.. Mich. au22-36

A. J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome A. D. DeGARMO. Highiana, Cakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm all a mile north of sation. Young stockfor sale treasonable prices.

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ARTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 5 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Air-irie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 7634 at head. Correspondence solicited. C. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep

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R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Will Liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice D. Shorthorns of the best milking and bee naking qualities for sale. Correspondence so icited.

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J see Co., breeder of the sent hand. T see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y\*

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock or sale. Correspondence promptly answered. C. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-ly

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merican

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.

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breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns, Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruit-thank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American flerinos of the best blood as well as the most horoughly practical.

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W. FISHBECK & SON, Woodland Stock Farm, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Victoria, Rosemary and Darlington tribes. Correspondence solicite jani:87

WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breed ers of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale. Holstein-Friesians.

CHAS. F. GILLIMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-ongnbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino Sheep. C v. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland Co., breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema 222 (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor respondence will receive prompt attention, aulotf

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jn10-3m JAMES MeGREGOR & SON, Metamora, Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-ered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my18-v

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Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of
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J. LESSITER, Cole, Oaksand Co., oreeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms. OBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. tock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Stock from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. In-spection invited. and-im-HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best, strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices.

EZRA BROWN, Sugistion agent County, breeder of Berkshire with of the best known recorded stock. Stock to 1878.

Poland-Chinas. A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pure bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohlo P. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale at easonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

au29-256
C. W. JONES,
Richland, Mich. Breeding stock all recorded in both the American and hio Poland-China Records G F. HARRING N. Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Polant chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breed a stock not akin for sale. Also breeding register Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

CEO. R. GREEN, Ravenna, Muskegon Co., breeder of Poland China swine. All stock bred from animals recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Write for prices. W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale cheap. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

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Chester-Whites.

Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, North Lansing, preeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale.

Essex. A & H. C. WRIGHT, Grand Blanc, breed-ers of pure-bred Essex swine. Pigs and choice young breeding stock for sale at re-son-able rates. Correspondence invited. ....stp-mri

HIGGINS. W. A., Elm Lane-Stock Farm, Jackson P. O., breeder of Essexswine and Plymouth Rock poultry. HORSES .- Draft and Trotting. N. ELLIS, Springfield, Oakland Co., breed-lions in use El Paso, Ingomar 1330 and Patachon 5001 (6478).

POULTRY.

NO VEMBER.

The year grows old; summer's wild crown of Has fallen and faded in the woodland ways; On all the earth a tranquil light reposes;

Through the still dreamy days. The dew lies heavy in the early morn, On grass and mosses sparkling crystal fair; And shining threads of gossamer are borne Floating upon the air.

Across the leaf-strewn lanes from bough to

Like tissues woven in a fairy loom; And crimson-berried bryony garlands glow Through the leaf-tangled gloom. The woods are sill, but for the sudden fall

Of cupless acorns dropping to the ground, Or rabbit plunging through the fern stems tall, Half-startled by the sound . And from the garden lawn comes soft and clear The robin's warble from the leadless spray,

The low sweet Angelus of the dying year, Passing in light away. THE HEART'S WEAKNESS.

Which is the weakest th'ng of all Mine heart can ponder? The sun a little cloud can pall With darkness vonder.

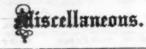
The cloud a little wind can move Where'er it listeth; The wind a little leaf above, Though sere, resisteth

What time that yellow leaf was green My days were gladder; But now, whatever spring may mean, I must grow sadder,

Ah me! a leaf with sighs can wring

Then is mine heart the weakest thing Itself can ponder.

-Elizabeth Barrett Browning .



AUNT HANNAH.

Every one is the better for having a defined position, and I sometimes fancy mine must be the "good creature" of the family.

gives ample scope for every kind of usefulness. Time was when I was the spoilt child of it; but years have hurried on, and the bright promise was early nipped in the bud by the death of my dear parents, privileged to pass away within twenty-four hours of each other.

shone softly down upon their undivided grave, and strove to realize that hencefor- in the pantry. ward those true and tender hearts were sharers in the glorious sunshine of Eternal Day, I looked into the cold hard face of my brother and knew that the days of sympathetic love in my old home were over and done with forme. Robert was not unkind or wanting in his composition, and if he was | heartily. just and fair toward others, what on earth could others want more, in Heaven's name?

sympathy, what are they not worth in all you? It's only a badger a fellow has given tightly said, "Why did you say 'not at our lives, from the highest lady in the land me to take home. It's awfully jolly if whose sympathy never fails in time of need, you'd like to have it out." down to the little school-child, who will spare a few precious crumbs of cake for the pocket handkerchief to my nose; "we can hangry robin in its path?

married and scattered over the world, and Robert's eldest children were but a few years younger than myself, the youngest of goes at three, don't you know."

For some years I lived on in the dear old home and strove to be of what use I could. No one scrupled to make use of me, I am bound to say, and by degrees the family motto seemed to be: "Aunt Hannah will not go home; but as they won't have him at do it. She won't mind."

Did she mind? Sometimes I think she

The young ones were growing up, and to them my few additional years constituted, you wouldn't mind if he came straight to if not old age, at least advanced middle age. Little did they think, whilst their nimble feet whirled to Aunt Hann h's playing (I could play, and for many reasons threw my heart into doing my best for their dance music)-little did they think, I say, how my own shoes were twitching under the you are seventy, and sometimes you look been done, I wandered up to it and sat me piano with a longing to be given a chance

One night I overheard a slim young the girls think you." Guardsboy murmur to my neice:

"But, I say, won't your aunt be tired, playing so long?" "Tired! Why no, she won" mind," responded Edith. "She likes

I bent my head over the piece and gulped down the choke that almost overpowered me as I steadily marked time in that valse eves of my memory rose that evening, seven years before, upon which my future life duty for the purpose at five shillings for the

tune of many memories. Up before the got as far as my closed front door, where had seemed to hinge. I was twenty then job, who informed them with bated breath my brother's home. I was twenty-seven and the grinding wheels were all that I now, and was still considered too young to heard of my guests for a long while afterhave a home of my own by my elder relations, too old for young lady amusements

So I steadily played on, and my thoughts floated away backwards to that evening I have hinted at. I saw once more a small, dark-haired girl, with bazel eyes and a far away look in them, and over her bent a broad-shouldered, curly-headed young giant, whose voice trembled as he said, "God blees you, darling little Hannah, I will

come to-morrow and see Robert and you. come—never, never, and the next thing accents, "was I ever at all nice-looking the following week, and the year after I heard that you were married. And oh, what had I done, what had I done, to de-

me, and he had meant nothing and taken

sould by vanishing from out of my life? Night and day I wearied myself to think what's more, you are; and that's the gospel ont this agonizing puzzle. Speak to Robert, truth, and many's the one that thinks so-I dared not. What could he think of a girl same as me." who had admitted she loved some one, when

glum, my Tootseewootsee; see mutt 'tum and play wiz oo, my precious, muttent ately rich woman, with a house of my own,

and subsided into the long-suffering placid Aunt Hannah, who was supposed "not to mind" the dreary bits of employment which all the others shirked. Just when I had struck twenty-seven my

rich old godmother died, and to my surprise left me a handsome slice of her fortune, coupling with it the command that I should take her name in place of my own. From Hannah Grey I became, therefore, straightway Hannah Sinclair. With my new name I furthermore asserted my independence, and set up for myself a little house in London. My dear old nurse took the lead in my household, and the first night that I established myself by my own fireside and started as a free lone woman, I laid my head on her knees and cried as if my heart would break. Ailsie asked no questions, into place by the awkward but willing helpbut stroked my head in silence. Some people are blessed with an instinctive sympathy and tact. My dear old Ailsie was one of them. We never once alluded to that evening in all the long years we spent together; but somehow I think she had grasped more than I ever guessed.

By degrees my little home became the useful rendezvous of all the family. My hall was many a time filled with forbidding looking females, all unsummoned by me. but "come by appointment to see Mrs. presently a cab would pull up with a jerk and my sister-in-law would bustle in drop ping brown paper parcels from her arms. So sorry, dear, I had no time to write, as baby's teeth bothered him so, but I knew so the same ceremony was repeated many a

the out of place men servants, I own, were the footman opened the door and said, "a a trial to me. Frenchmen, Italians, Ger- gentleman had called for the young lady mans, Irishmen, all and sundry. They stood in rows, blocking up my little hall, and had been summoned by my niece Edith. to whom her mother had in most cases thrown the Morning Post and a heap of half penny cards, saying, "write to any my back to the window, stood spellbound It is a large and scattered family and likely ones, and tell them to meet me tomorrow. Aunt Hannah won't mind, and baby wants me now."

That little trouble, however, was put to an end in this wise. One of the men turned out to have been a notorious burglar, and an attempt was made on my house which failed, owing to the promptitude with which As I left the churchyard where the sun Ailsie had struck a light in the basement, whilst the footman locked himself securely

> Robert was very kind about this, and peremptorily forebade any more appointments of the kind being made. He would see all men servants at his own club in future. So my life flowed evenly on for a year or

two, and my nephews and nieces came and had been married for years, and I-well I unjust, but sympathy was a quality utterly went, and my doors flew open to them had settled into my old maid ways-and I "Aunt Hannah," said Bobby one day.

as he rushed in laden with an enormous hamper, "you won't mind this standing Ah, well, justice is much; but love and here just while I'm having luncheon, will back at the door, and grasping my hand

"No, thanks," I answered, with my stand the hamper down in the area. It was gone. My other brothers and sisters were all isn't exactly sweet, you know, Bobby."

and I can't stay long, because my train

"But where's Tim?" I asked, looking beyond him to the empty hansom

"Oh! by-the-bye, I forgot," he answered promptly. "Tim's sickening for the measles, they think, so mother thought he had better old Blazer's," he continued, as he flung himself cheerily into an armchair in the sitting-room, "he is to follow by the next train, and mother wrote that she was sure you, but 1 was to ask you, don't you know."

looked critically but approvingly at me, with both hands on his knees. "I say, Aunt Hannah," he blurted out, "I'm

Here I burst out laughing, and Bobby

seventeen, that's what you look now. I down listlessly, trying to pick up the thread don't believe you're half as old-maidish as of all that child's sympathetic fingers had

"Thank you, Bobby," I said, kissing his jolly fat cheek. "I don't feel like seventy yet, and what a dear old boy you will be when I am! But now about Tim. I was going to have a party to-night, and measles won't do well with that."

But it had to do, inasmuch as there was no time to put off anybody, and "the party" they were met by an affable policeman, on that "there was h'infection in the 'ouse,"

One of them, wishing to combine kind ness and caution, sent me a note of enquiry. "Dear Hannah-How is your nephew!

Tim was a dear fellow and I did not catch the measles. He too was complimentary and encouraging about my age and infirmities, and went so far as to wender if I hadn't been rather pretty when I was young. That night, as Ailsie was brushing my

rebellious locks, I ventured on a timid inquiry. "Ailsie, dear," I said in wheedling when I was young?"

When you was what, my dearie? "Young, Ailsie-young."

"Well," answered the dear old thing, poising the brush in the air, "It's so long ago, you see, Miss Hannah; you can't expect me to throw my mem'ry back so far.' "Ah, don't tease me, Ailsie; I really want to know," I pleaded.

"Well, then, my dear, you was, and

was not because I was too ugly, then, that Mike had escaped from me. Other people had at times talked nonsense to me, when ies, and on the only occasion on which my heart had been too weary to take much at that explanation. It was simple enough. I had braced my heart to ask her advice, heed, and my sister-in-law had chidden me

ago, and now I was a solitary and moder- den the servants to admit no one. and a parrot and a terrier; and 1 could be and was of use to many of my family, whose unfailing motto was as of old-"she won't mind;" and no one guessed that I was glad I was not ugly. Had they been asked what my oninion might have been on the subject they would have, as usual, believed me indifferent. If I passed as a "good creature," there were but a few steps to go to arrive at the fool, maybe. Tim's

gret. A few days later, the sweeps being in possession of the drawing-room, a telegram came announcing the arrival of one of my nieces for a violin lesson in my house, "if I didn't mind." Hurriedly I had the piano rescued from upstairs and carried into my little front snuggery; and just as it was put ers we had caught at a few moment's notice. my niece arrived, and with her came a graceful, ladylike girl, whose looks attracted me greatly.

I saw him start for home with thorough re-

"Ruth, this is Aunt Hannah," said my niece. "You didn't mind, did you, Aunt Hannah; we thought you would not; and Ruth plays my accompaniments so well. We always play together now."

I had been so long away from the old home that I had fallen out of the knowledge of the young people's friends; but from Grey about the cook's place, mum;" and Ruth's looks, was glad she should be one of

them, whoever she might be. The violin master came, and the lesson gave me intense pleasure. Ruth's accompaniment was perfect; and as the violin was being carefully wiped and restored to you wouldn't mind." Hardly any of the its case, I begged her to 'play me someundesirable-looking women ever answered, thing-anything-whatever she loved best -Mendelssohn for choice if she would,' One after another she played my best loved I did not mind the women so much, but old friends, and I turned impatiently when with Miss Grev.'

"My uncle," said Ruth, apologetically. "Pray ask him to come, "I said; and the next moment Mike stood once more before me. He bowed a little shylv, and I with and silent.

Yes, it was Mike-huge, winsome Mike; and I must greet him as best I might. "Mr. Vivian," I faltered, "I-I had no

idea it was you." Two huge strides brought him to my side. "Hannah!" he shouted, "Miss Grey! Why I was sent to a Miss Sinclair's! Have I come to the wrong house?

The young people flew to him open mouthed about this wonderful thing, and chattered, mercifully for me, till I had recevered my balance a little.

From time to time I felt his eve upon me.

and grew a trifle hot and angry under it. Why should he look at me in that way? He had "got over it," as the saying goes. As if we ever lost "the marks of that which once had been."

As they all trooped out together, he turned home,' nine long years ago?"

"I didn't!" I exclaimed, indignantly, in a stifled voice, "you kever came." "Didn't 1?" he answered, and then he

That night I slept not at all. Backwa and forwards that refrain rang in my ears, "Didn't I?" "Didn't I?" Oh Mike, oh, faithful-hearted Mike, have I been wronging you all these years? Did you come, is too late.

Does she love you, I wonder, as I did-as I do, God help me. I must live it down and will allow myself the joy of knowing that he did come; the rest I cannot even guess

soothed, I came down next morning and Aztecs." found I could settle down to nothing in the had been placed the day before for the girls, and after many vain attempts to attend never sure about you. Sometimes I think properly to writing which ought to have done such full justice to; and as I played my heart grew lighter, and by degrees my Mendelssohns modulated off into lighter music, and I found myself beating time once more with my foot to that Waldteuffel valse which had been dearer to me than all beside. How I played! I threw my heart, my whole heart into it; and as I came to the final chord I suddenly flung my arms upon the desk in front of me and burst into such a passion of weeping as I had never in all my life given way to. How long I wept I do not know; but I know that then and there I prayed with all my might for strength to root out for good and all, this cruel, absorbing, disgraceful love, and rising with one last strangled sob and a firm determination that not another should ever escape me now or ever again, I saw the door opening quietly, and in one moment Mike had hold of both my hands. In vain I tried to pull them away. They were gently but firmly gripped, and his dear vice spoke rapidly in agitated, loving tone:.

"Don't speak, darling; I know what you think. Let me speak first for the sake of the dear old times. Let me clear up matters first. I am not the blackguard you think me-God forbid. Sit down, and let

What could I do but obey him? I sat down, and as he spoke my heart leaped and danced within me till I could have shouted for joy, and yet I felt ashamed of my delight. For had he not gone through deep waters, dear fellow? The poor little frivolous childish wife had lived but one year, but had wrought such havoe in that short time that it was more charitable to tell nothing of it to any who did not know the miserable story already. Peace be with her, poor thing. I need think of her no

Then came the explanation of our own misfertunes. He had gone straight from my door the previous evening down to the dear old home to see my brother, and arrive My good sister-in-law on that eventful

fant: "Tell her see muttent be 'toopid and been eligible. All that seemed long ages ened about one of her infants, and had bid-

"Not for the young ladies, mum? not for Miss Hannah?" the butler had asked; and she in all simplicity, poor soul, had said and believed, "Miss Hannah will not wish to see any one either," and so the answer had been given full in his face when Mike had called. "Miss Hannah Grey not at home? You

are sure?" he had asked incredulously. "Quite sure, sir; my h'orders was that Miss Hannah, pertickler, didn't wish to see good opinion cheered me wonderfully, and no one who might call. Mr. Grey, sir? Mr.

Grey is h'out." The story had taken long to tell-but I hung upon every word of it, and as it came to an end the honest loving grey eyes looked full in mine, and my hands were once more imprisoned. "You know my story now, my darling; if I thought that you could-

"Bless you! She won't mind," broke in upon us in hoarsely confidential tones, and springing up we faced round toward the window whence came the startling sounds. Mike's protecting arm was round me in

that you would-

an instant, and Polly, swinging violently head downwards from the ring inside his cage, shrieked aloud, "Hannah! Hannah! You don't mind, do you?"

And this time I didn't .- Murray's Maga-

-A Pre-Historic Race.

A correspondent writing from Tucson, Ariz., says that some very important dis coveries concerning pre-historic races have been made during the past year by Prof. Frank Cushman, who has charge of an exploring expedition in the Salt River Valley in Southern Arizona.

The remains of an ancient city were found Investigation showed that the city extended out in all directions from a palace or temple. The foundations of many of the houses had been exposed, many of them consisting of but a single room, but now and then there would be one of larger and more ample proportions, and in most of these larger ones there had been found burial vaults and skeletons. Two thousand of these skeletons had been exhumed. There was a general buria; ground where the dead seemed to have been thrown in promiseuously.

Large quantities of pottery were found in the tombs and dwellings. The finer pieces were of many different shapes but were all of light color, with black markings and figures, reminding one greatly of ancient Egyptian pottery. The inferior specimens looked much like that made by the Arizona Indians of today. No iron, copper, or metal instruments of any kind have been found, bu great quantities of stone axes, stone pestels and mortars, bone needles and knives, and other such materials as belong to the stone age. But the skill with which these articles were made was far superior to that shown by the Indians found in America by the whites.

Mr. Cushman had found a good deal of wheat and barley and other grain, all of it, of course, in a charred and blackened cond.tion, and he had also traced several canals and had found the ruins of a large reservoir so that he had no doubt that extensive irrigation had been carried on, and that all the valley had been under cultivation. He thinks there must have been a population of at least 25,000 in the ruined city he was exlived by cultivating the soil of the surround-

ing country. Mr. Cushman thinks these ancient dwell. ers "suffered from great calamity like th inhabitants of Herculaneum and Pompeli. It was probably an earthquake. I have found skeletons under the walls of houses. lying as if the walls had suddenly fallen upon the person and crushed him to death. They were no doubt a religious people and strongly superstitious, so that they saw in the c damity that befel them a warning to seek some other abode. They probably moved south, and it may have been their descendants that the Spaniards found in Mexico. They were certainly equal in intelli-Happy, miserable, restless, and yet gence and general advancement to the

Specimens of the houses and implements way of business. The piano stood where it have been gathered for the Smithsonian Institution, in the interests of which the inves tigation has been conducted.

Music or no Music.

Study your child with reference solely to herself, her own capabilities, her own powers, and without regard to your wishes and ambitions. If she has a taste for music and it is easy enough to discover whether she has or not-then do your utmost to have her learn it thoroughly. Besides acquiring an accomplishment that if necessary will bring her bread, besides possessing a power that will draw the pleasant thoughts of those around to her by the delight she is thus able to give, she will have what will be to herself a perennial spring of happiness with the drudgery of acquirement-and young girls with bright gifts in this direction sometimes do-hold her to her tasks. She will thank you by and by. If, on the other hand, she cares nothing

for this glorious art; if at all times she sees only the labor and never the reward; if she has neither time nor tune; if she has little then your time, your efforts, and your money are foolishly bestowed. Better by far teach her how to make good bread, for that is something which will be of use so long is she lives. Yet there may be some other taste that cultivated will bring you pride and satisfaction. Though she cannot be a good musician, she may be able to draw or paint well. Perhaps she can write so that the public will rejoice in what she may give them. If she have none of these gifts, then be content to make her a cultivated, intelli gent woman, who will do her part well in world's applause, she may satisfy the heart ten thousand times more, and bring to your loving heart far greater happiness.—*Toledo Blade*.

who are willing to work for the reward of success. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will mail you, free, full particulars about a profit of from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards, and live at home, wherever they are located. All can do the work. Capital not required; Hallett & Co. will start you. Grard

OLD HOMESTEAD.

"Hello, Jim! Where have you been lately?" shouted a broker the other evening to portly, finely dressed man in the corridor of the St. James. The gentleman stopped, shook hands with his friend, and replied, "I've been home to see my old father and mother, the first time in sixteen years, and I tell you, old man, I wouldn't have missed that visit for all my fortune." "Kinder good to visit your boyhood

home, eh?" "You bet. Sit down. I was just thinking about the old folks, and feel talkative. If you have a few moments te spare, sit down, light a cigar, and listen to a story of

a rich man who had almost forgotten his

father and mother." They sat down, and the man told his

"How I came to visit my home happened in a curious way. Six weeks ago I went quite a roll. I then got a roast joint of beef down to Fire Isla..d fishing. I had a lunch and a lot of delicacies and had them sent nut up at Crook & Nash's, and you can imagine my astonishment when I opened the hamper to find a package of crackers wrapped up in a piece of newspaper. That newspaper was the little patent inside country weekly published at my home in clothes, none too good, either. This is vertisements and all. There was George Mother was in the kitchen watching the Kellogg, who was a schoolmate of mine, advertising hams and salt pork, and another boy was postmaster. By George! it made me homesick, and I determined then and there to go home, and go home I did. "In the first place I must tell you how I

came to New York. I had a tiff with my father and mother and left home. I finally turned up in New York with a dollar in my pocket. I got a job running a freight elevator in the very house in which I am now a partner. My haste to get rich drove the thoughts of my parents from me, and when I did think of them the hard words that my father last spoke to me rankled in my bosom. Well, I went home. I didn't see much difference in Chicago, but the magnificent new denot in Milwankee I thought was an improvement on the old shed that they used to have. It was only thirty miles from Milwaukee to my home, and I tell you, John, that train seemed to creep. I was actually worse than a school boy going home for vacation. At last we neared the town. Familiar sights met my eyes and, darn it all, they filled with tears. There was Bill Lyman's red barn, just the same; but, great Scott! what were all the other houses? We rode nearly a mile before coming to the depot, through houses where only occasionally I saw one that was familiar. The town had grown to ten times its size when I knew it. The train stopped and I jumped off. Not a face in sight that I knew, and I started down the platform to go home. In the office door stood the station agent. I walked up and said: 'Howdy, Mr. Collins?' "He stared at me and replied, 'You've

got the best of me, sir.' "I told him who I was and what I had been doing in New York, and he didn't make any bones in talking to me. Said he: It's about time you came home. You in New York rich, and your father scratching gravel to get a bare living.

"I tell you. John, it knocked me all in a heap. I thought my father had enough to Maine for ten years. I'm going home to- N. Y., sanitarium, "is the simplicity of its live upon comfortably. Then a notion morrow." - N. Y. Sun. struck me. Before going home I telegraphed to Chicago to one of our correspondents there to send me \$1,000 by first mail. Then down suit that I use for fishing and hunt- daybreak, slung their game-bags at their ing. My plug hat I replaced by a soft hat, sides, and, after eating a hasty breakfast in took my valise in my hand, and went home. | their parents' house, 6324 South Broadway Somehow the place didn't look right. The currant bushes had been dug up from the front yard and the fence was gone. All the up to the front door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and said, don't wish to buy anything to-day, sir.'

"It didn't take me a minute to survey her from head to foot. Neatly dressed, John, but a patch and a darn here and there. her hair streaked with gray, her face thin, drawn, and wrinkled. Yet over her eyeglasses shone those good, honest, benevolent eyes. I stood staring at her and then she began to stare at me. I saw the blood rush to her face and with a great sob she threw herself upon me and nervously clasped me about the neck, hysterically crying: 'It's

Jimmy, it's Jimmy.' "Then I cried, too, John. I just broke down and cried like a baby. She got me into the house, hugging and kissing me, and then she went to the back door and shouted

"Father came in in a moment and from the kitchen asked, "What you want, Car-

"Then he came in. He knew me in a noment. He stuck out his hand and grasped mine, and said, sternly, 'Well, young

"He tried to put on a brave front, but he broke down. There we three sat, like whipped school children, all whimpering. At last supper time came and mother went out to prepare it. I went into the kitchen with her.

"" Where do you live, Jimmy?' she asked. " 'In New York,' I replied. " 'What you workin' at now, Jimmy?"

"'I'm working in a dry goods store." "'Then I suppose you don't live very high, for I hear o' them city clerks what don't get enough money to keep body and soul together. So I'll just tell you, Jimmy, we got nothin' but roast spareribs for sup-

per. We ain't got any money now, Jimmy.

We're poorer nor Job's turkey.' "I told her that I would be delighted with the spareribs, and to tell the truth, John, I haven't eaten a meal in New York that tasted as well as those crisp roasted spareribs did. I spent the evening playing checkers with father, while mother sat by telling me all about their misfortunes, from old white Mooley getting drowned in the pond to father's signing a note for a friend and having to mortgage the place to pay it. The mortgage was due inside of a week and had sunk up to his arm-pits in the quicksupposed they would be turned out of house wouldn't. At last 9 o'clock came, and father said: 'Jim; go out to the barn and of old shingles that are just inside the door

off to bed and get up early and go a-fishing.'

"I didn't say a word, but I went out to the barn, bedded down the horse, broke up an armful of shingles, pumped a pail of water, filled the woodbox, and then we all went to bed.

"Father called me at 4:30 in the morning. and while he was getting a cup of coffee I skipped over to the depot cross lots and got my best bass rod. Father took nothing but a trolling line and spoon hook. He rowed the boat with his trolling line in his mouth, while I stood in the stern with a silver shiner rigged on. Now, John, I never saw a man catch fish like he did. To make a long story short, he caught four bass and five pickerel and I never got a bite. At noon we went ashore and father went

home, while I went to the postoffice. I got a letter from Chicago with a check for \$1,000 in it. With some trouble I got it cashed, getting paid in \$5 and \$10 bills, making home. After that I went visiting among my old schoolmates for two hours and went home. The joint was in the oven. Mother had put on her only silk dress, and father had donned his Sunday-go-to-meeting Wisconsin. I read every word in it, ad- where I played a joke on the old folks. roast. Father was out to the barn, and I had a clear coast. I dumped the sugar out of the old blue bowl, put the thousand dol lars in it, and placed the cover on again. At blessing over it, and he actually trembled when he struck his knife in the roast.

" We haven't had a piece of meat like put in with, 'And we haven't had any coffee in a year, only when we went a-visitin'.' "Then she poured out the coffee and lift-

ed the cover of the sugar bowl, asking as she did so, 'How many spoons, Jimmy?' "Then she struck something that wasn't ugar. She picked up the howl and peered into it. 'Aha, Master Jimmy, playing your

will be boys. "Then she gasped for breath. She saw it was money. She looked at me, then at father, and then with trembling hand drew the great roll of bills out.

"Ha! ha! ha! I can see father now as he stood there on tiptoe, with his knife in one medicine business in the world, having hand, fork in the other, and his eyes fairly bulging out of his head. But it was too | England; Toronto, Canada; Melbourne, much for mother. She raised her eyes to Victoria; Sydney, New South Wales; Frankheaven and said slowly: 'Put your trust in fort, Germany; Prague, Austria; Rangoon, the Lord, for He will provide. "Then she fainted away. Well, John,

there's not much more to tell. We threw water in her face and brought to, and then we demolished that dinner, mother all the formulæ, value and harmlessness are by time saying, 'My boy Jimmy! My boy Jim- them established, after the most searching place, paid off all debts, had a good time, highest satisfaction to the government chemand came back again to New York. I am

you, John, it's mighty nice to have a home." American has before secured. John was looking steadily at the head of his cane. When he spoke he took Jim by given it by leading physicians, ministers. the hand and said: "Jim, old friend, what senators, congressmen, lawyers and ladies you have told me has affected me greatly. I of the world. "Its secret of success," says haven't heard from my home way up in the leading physician at Clifton Springs,

Caught in Ouicksand.

Otto and Ernst Bertrand, two young men I went into Mr. Collins' back office, got my of Carondelet, put their shotguns on their trunk in there, and put on an old hand-me-shoulders last Wednesday morning about There has been practically no break started off to spend three days duck-hunting among the lakes of the American bottom on the other side of the river. They had a skift moored near their house and crossed the river in it, hiding the boat in a little cove between Cahokia and East Carondelet, when they had reached the other side and were starting for the lakes. They had fair luck hunting and started home yesterday morning. When they got to Cahokia, Ernst, who had the heaviest bag of ducks, told Otto that he would cross the river by the ferry and sell his game in the Union Market. Otto assented, and made his way alone to the boat. He missed the path, and attempt

> ing to reach the skiff by following the bank of the river, he plunged into a black, filthy and tenacious quicksand. His right leg went into the mire over its knee at the first step, and the other leg followed it, sinking up to the thigh before he understood he was in a quagmire. He tried to extricate himself and could not. Both his legs were tightly clasped by the mud and moved not an inch. He shouted for help, heard no reply, and then remembered that the nearest house was two miles away. It seemed to him that he was sinking deeper in the quicksand, and then it came to his mind for the first time that men had lost their lives in such places and their bodies had never been found. He grew frantic and screamed at the top of his voice and waved his arms about, beating the mud an 1 catching at little stones and roots that appeared in it. He tried to move his fettered legs and found that his body up to his waist was dead. He was clasped in an embrace that knew no relaxing. He lost his senses; his mind wandered; he thought of those he had left at the mud until his face was streaked with it. Then the thought came to him suddenly that he was about to die by suffocation, and cried for help again. The sky looked down upon him clear and joyful, and mocked him with its calmness. He tried to kill himself. His shotgun had been on his shoulder when he stepped into the quicksand and he lookbecame insensible, but continued to utter noon a negro boatman came rowing along the Cahokia and heard him moaning. He of rubber had assumed a new appearance er out of the mud. Bertrand by this time The negro saw that he was unable

A VALIANT FIGHT.

How Rochester, N. Y., Wrestled with the Telephone and Won!

Rochester, N. Y., is the only city in the United States which does not generally use the Bell telephone!

On the 20th of November, 1886, about seven hundred subscribers hung up their phones, and they have been hung up since! It is the most noteworthy fight with a corporation ever known.

The cause of it was the attempt of the local Bell company (whose officers all lived in another city) to exact a rate per message from the subscribers, instead of a "flat. rate." The people resisted it, the courts sustained the position that the license was revokable at will, the Common Council revoked it. The company ignored this action, and, without permission, erected poles in the streets and strung additional wires; but the courts held that this was unlawful.

According to the message rate, a house like H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's safe cure, who were among the heaviest patrons, would have to pay something like \$1,000 a year for the same telephone service as before.

For a city of 125,000 people, Rochester has made a good many sensations. Same Patch and his deadly leap, the Fox sisters' spiritual rappings, Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" speech, Susan B. Anthony's attempt to vote, the cometary discoveries of last, supper was ready. Father asked a Dr. Swift, of Warner observatory, have each made the city the "talk of the world:" she leads in the manufacture of proprietary medicine, and her immense nursery, shoe this in five years, Jim,' he said; and mother and clothing interes s put her in the front rank.

The origin of one of her greatest industries is interesting: About ten years ago one of her foremost citizens was stricken down in the very height of a successful business career, with what his doctors said was an incurable disease. They gave him up to die. He then used what is now known as old tricks on your mammy, eh? Well, boys Warner's safe cure, and since then has developed as the world's great champion of the people against the assumed monopoly of physicians over the treatment of disease!

His fight, too, has been a determined one. and as successful as determined. To-day he is the head of the largest proprietary branch houses and laboratories in London, Burmah.

Many foreign governments will not permit the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines of any name or nature until their scientific inquiries. In every case Warner's "I stayed home a month. I fixed up the safe cure has passed examination with the ists and analysts, and the sought-for-pergoing to send \$50 home every week. I tell mission has been granted, which no other

> This confirms the magnificent reputation compounds and the proportions in which they are compounded.' "How do the people got on?"

The universal verdict is: "We don't miss the 'phone, except to our profit!"

united opposition begun last November The American is getting to be quite as

tenacious of his personal rights as against conspiring monopolies as is the typical Englishman, and this Rochester telephone episode is a noteworthy illustration of the

A Mass of Ambergris. The fact that a schooner, which had arriv ed at Gloucester, had picked up off Cape Sable a mass of ambergris, weighing 125 pounds, has started inquiry as to the nature in Europe and the United States is entirely confined to perfumery, although it formerly occupied no inconsiderable place in medicine In the east it is used in pharmacy and as a flavoring material in cookery. Its value is from \$18 to \$25 per ounce, according to quality. It is a solid, fatty, imflammable substance, of dull gray or blackish color, the shades being variegated like marble, and

possessing a peculiar sweet, earthy odor This substance is formed in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, being morbidly se creted, and floats on the water. Vessels pick it up in the Atlantic ocean, on the coasts of Brazil and Madagascar, on the coast of Africa, East Indies, China. Japan, the Bahama Islands and sometimes on the North American coast. The largest lump heretofore found weighed 182 pounds. The whales in which it has been discovered were either dead or much wasted, and evi dently in a sickly condition. But it is be lieved that ambergris, from the position in which it exists and its chemical constitution, is a biliary concretion analagous to what is

Vulcanizing Rubber. The way in which the process of vulcan

home; his brother who had just left him; izing rubber came to be discovered by the he cried and feebly pattered his hands in Goodyears was told to a reporter some years ployes. The men had a habit of chewing rubber much as the modern schoolgirl chews in agony of terror he lifted his voice and gam. One day while Dixon and an Irishman were carrying some rubber on an iron handbarrow to the oven, the Irishman was taken with a fit of coughing as he passed a barrel of sulphur, and involuntarily spat out his rubber end. It fell into the barrel. ed around for it, intending to shoot himself. Setting down the barrow, he made a grab for It had sunk. He continued to struggle and it and recovered it. The sulphur however adhered to its moist surface, and he threw cries of distress in his unconsciousness. He it down with an expression of disgust. It had fallen into the quicksand at 9 o'clock fell upon the barrow, and was put into the in the morning. At 4 o'clock in the after- oven with it. When the barrow was taken from the oven Dixon saw that the little piece pulled his boat in and tried to pull the hunt- He examined it carefully, and became con the discovery Mr. Goodyear had been search ing for. He took the little thing to Mr Gudyear, who, when he saw it, becan much excited. Dixon told him the circu Bertrand he had sunk until only his head and neck were visible, and it was two hours before the three boatmen could get him out of the mud. He was taken home at once and put to bad, and is now a visible, and it was two hours before they succeeded, but they are the mud. He was taken home at once and put to bad, and is now available.

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a Ear'y Illinois, army, lyi ing Gen. standing Behind sitting or morning

in drinki sped by w rectly acr little dog The Ca ramrod st top would by his no and sighte taken by t this line r great sheet hanging de " Boys," man is an Yonder."

and placing " you all I shove thi A puff

There's ye the cap unt leaves and stick suppo a large jagg A momen

#### MARVELOUSLY MATED

- Pretty Wir when I asked her Why tw sahe scorned me so, Said: "Because you are so homely-If you'd really like to know.
- But, I think, if you will listen I can shortly prove it true, we as many points of beauty, Wicked Kitty, as have you
- Just as many points of beauty, Though they're differently arranged; lut, of course, it caunot matter,
- simply that the place is changed. You've a mouth of ruby redness I've a nose that's full as red: You've a pair of rare gray optics:
- So's the hair upon my head. Smooth your cheek, and round and shining
- Se's my crown, you carping Kate:
- You've two dimples, round and little. I have many, long and straight. All a mass of gold your tresses.
- Mostly gold my molars few; Round your arm, and round your shoulder, Am not I round-shouldered too
- You've a hand of wondrous softness,
- I've a head to mate with it; You've a waist amazing slender,
- I can match it with my wit
- fou've a voice of rippling water. I've a pair of aqueous eyes;
  You've a smile that fills the heavens,
- I've a mouth that very size. so, 'tis clear, my pretty Kitty.
- Though in beauty you excel. If you simply change the order I compare extremely well.

#### Stories of the War.

Major J. H. Skelton related in our hearing he following diverting incidents of the sanuinary battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam: General Barksdale drew his brigade up n line and addressed them in substance as

"Men, upon this battle hangs, in all probdestiny of our beloved homes, the destiny of our property, the destiny of our fathers, of our mothers of our wives, of our sweethearts. Then let every man of us be a 'hero in the strife' and acquit ourselves like men. If there be a man among you that rossesses none of these precious things that I have just enumerated, and feels that he has nothing to battle for, if he will step to the front I will give him permission to retire to ignominious safety.

At this juncture two lean, lank, dirt-eating looking shadows of men stepped to the front, and one of them in nasal tones drawl-

"Gen'rul, me'n him," pointing to his no mammy, no wife, no sweetheart' an' nary nigger-kin we go?"

The general looked at them with withering scorn for a few seconds, and then, pointing to the woods in the rear, thundered, "Git!" And they got.

quake, and the shells and grapeshot shrieked at all. through the murky air like veritable demons, General "Ranse" Wright saw a felrabbit. The general drew his pistol and putting spurs to his horse, intercepted the recreant soldier, and shouted to him:

"Go back to your place sir: go back or I'll shoot you.'

The frightened skulker yelled back: "Shoot and be hanged to you; them fellers hev got a thunderin' sight bigger guns than you hev!" and, darting under the general's horse's belly, incontinently took to

to our mind the witty pun of an old "Johnny Reb" on the march to Hagerstown, Md., just before the battle of Sharpsburg. Many of the soldiers were barefoot, and the soles of their feet were worn and bleeding. Our company, which had been detailed as rear guard, had halted in the road for a moment's rest. One old fellow, Joe McCracken, sitting on the roadside, held up his feet for the italists. captain's inspection, and pointing to huge stone braises on either foot, said in lugubri-

"Cap'n, these are the days that try men's

The company groaned, while some of them cried. "kill him on the snot."

McCracken had his arm disabled by a sharpshooter's bullet in the trenches around Petersburg, but refusing a discharge, was among the few ragged rebs that grounded their arms when the sun of the Confederacy went down behind the hills of Appom attox .- Hartwell Sun.

### A Sharpshooter in a Tree.

Many thrilling accounts are told by veterthroughout the army by the Rebel sharpshooters hanging on the skirts of encampments during the late war.

Ear'y in the morning a skirmish ine, composed mainly of the Forty-eighth Illinois, was thrown out in advance of our army, lying near Jackson, Miss., confronting Gen. Joseph Johnson. The men had constructed a few temporary shelters by standing rails upright, leaning against each other, the tops being bound together.

Behind one of these little fortressesthough in a rather exposed position—Capt. F. D. Stephenson of the Forty-Eighth was sitting on a turned-up bucket, taking his morning coffee. As he threw back his head in drinking a whiz was heard and a ball noie. 'Then who's is this?' I asked in dissped by within half an inch of his face, directly across the eyes, taking effect in a little dogwood tree beside him.

The Captain rose quietly and taking op would be in the space lately occupied by his nose; he then went behind the tre and sighted from the bullet-hole over the top of the rod, thus ascertaining the direction taken by the ball in its flight. Directly in this line rose the top of a large oak, with great sheets and streamers of Southern moss hanging dependant from its boughs.

Boys," said Stephenson, evenly, "our man is among the branches of that tree yonder." "Now"—taking a soldier's cap and placing it on the end of a knotted stick "you all load up and lie low." "When I shove this hat into view he will fire again.

There's your chance; let drive." When all was ready he slowly elevated

the cap until just in sight from the tree. A puff of white smoke bur t from its leaves and the cap turned around on its stick support, letting the daylight through

a large jagged hole in its crown. A moment later six Springfield rifles spoke

from the rail pile and a man dropped from one day, weeks afterward, in a big dry goods the oak tree, clutching wildly at moss and store in the elevator. Imagine if you can branches as he fell. His last shot was fired. my shame and embarrassment in reciting Greensburg (Pa.) Press.

## The Queerness of Things!

This is a sort of topsy-turvy world. No one seems to be satisfied. One man is struggling to get justice and another is flying from it.

One man is saving up to buy a house, and another is trying to sell his dwelling for less than it cost, to get rid of it.

One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the theatre and sending her flowers, in the hope that he may eventually make her his wife, and his neighbor is spending all the gold he has saved to get a divorce.

Smith is drinking imported ale to put flesh on, while Johnson is living on crackers and walking ten miles a day to reduce his avoirdupois.

The laborer with ten children keeps out of debt on ten dollars a week, while many an unmarried bank official with a hundred dollars a week can't get along without helping himself to the bank's funds.

Robinson takes sherry to give him an appetite, while Brown, who has a wine cellar, can't touch a drop of it on account of his apoplectic tendencies. The doctor tells Morrill that if he doesn't stop work and take a rest he will go into a decline, and then tells Blakely that if he does not abandon his sedentary position and go off somewhere and work on a farm he will die of torpidity of the liver.

One man is ordered to eat eggs because they are so nutritious, and another is cautioned to leave them alone because they produce bile.

One man keeps a pistol to protect himself against burglars, while his neighbor doesn't of the caves underground where the Trolis asked if Warner had ever read "Roughing ability, the destiny of the Confederacy, the keep one for fear of shooting some member of the family by mistake.

> You will sometimes see a man planting trees about his place for the shade; and, at the same time, you will see another cutting down all the trees about his house because they produce too much moisture.

One rich man wears poor clothes because he is rich and can do anything, while a poor man wears fine clothes because he is poor and wants to create the impression that he

One man is killed by accident, and another tries to commit suicide and fails.

One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to and is killed on a railroad; another man goes through half-a-dozen wars without comrade, "hain't got no home, no pappy, a scratch and then dies of whooping cough. The prize-fighter reforms and becomes a preacher, while the theological student leaves his university to become a professional base ball pitcher.

The man who can make twenty thousand dollars a year as a general thing can't save While the battle was at its height and the a cent, while the man who is thrifty and wise cannons' thunder fairly made the ground is seldom so gifted that he can earn anything

We know a wealthy merchant who keeps half-a-dozen horses, who recently stated that low running out of the fight like a scared his store was closed on account of a "holliday:" and we also know a proof-reader who can spell every word in the English language correctly, and the only time he experiences any horse is when he eats horse-radish.

> Good people die and bad people live. The man who is fat with health can't get employment, and the man who is making money hand-over-fist has to give up business on account of ill-health.

Linguists are keeping peanut stands, and monkeys are writing for newspapers. In a The above yarns of Major Skelton recall railroad collision the dancing-master generally loses his feet, and the mathematician his head.

The pugilist breaks his wrist, and the

opera-singer contracts throat trouble. The man with a colossal fortune is usually obliged to adopt an heir, while the man without a cent generally has a sufficient number of heirs to satisfy half-a-dozen cap

One man won't touch bacon for fear of getting trichiniasis, and another swears by Bacon because some people think he wrote Shakspeare. - Puck.

### The Wrong Pocketbook.

"Did I ever tell you," said a lady friend to the Stroller as he finished the recital of a joke played upon a mutual friend, "how I was cured suddenly and completely of practical joking? No? I thought I had. Well, it was some winters ago, and I, in company with a lady friend, strolled into an art gallery on Wabash avenue. As was almost the universal custom with ladies then, my friend carried her pocketbook in her muff. I had warned her several times of its probable ans of the annoyance caused our forces loss, but she had only lauged at my warnings. In strolling around the store I saw my friend's sealskin muff left on a table, and as the edge of the pocketbook peeped out 1 quietly confiscated it-chuckling in my sleeve at my friend's anticipated dismay when she found my oft-repeated prediction fulfilled. We soon left the gallery, and though I thought it strange my friend had not noticed her loss on resuming her muff, I said nothing until the conductor of the street car came in front of us. 'Let me pay,' she said. 'All right. Where's your purse?' I queried.

"Why, here it is!" she answered, surprised at the question, and drawing her hand from her sealskin muff showed her portmonmay, showing the one I had abstracted. How do I know?" 'I found it in your muff on the table.' 'I laid my muff on the counter-not on the table.' 'There was a ramrod stuck it in the ground so that its lady in the store buying engravings-perhaps that muff on the table was hers.' left the car instantly and hurried back through the winter twilight to the art gal-We-or rather 1-told my tale, and saw in the merchant's face, a thinly disguised vexation and contempt. The purse had been the property of a third lady in the store who, on preparing to pay for her purchases, and finding her purse abstracted from the muff, had made some very bitter remarks which the proprietor rightfully felt reflected on the character of his store and the standing of his patrons. He had made her loss more than good by requiring no pay for the her identification except that she lived on powers of this medicine, it is said, extend to the West Side. I had noticed the lady's all distressing allments. personal appearance, and this, coupled with the vague hint of her residence on the West

my foolish prank, whi'e the haughty con- fire some time ago in the Art Association tempt and silent incredulity of her manner heated red hot the iron which was entering my very soul. No more practical jokes for

#### Louisiana Salt Mines.

One of the visitors to the mines explained deposit in Louisiana extending from Bossier and Bienville parishes, above Red river, to the Gulf. The largest of these deposits appear to be the beds of ancient exhausted pakes. Salt springs were known to exist on Petite Anse island from the earliest date, but the works were abandoned until the blockade during the war raised prices on salt so high in the southern states that Major Avery reopened them for the use of the Corfederacy. It was at this time that he came unexpectedly upon the enormous stratum of pure rock, which underlies the soil. Like the island of Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, Petite Anse is apparently only a huge rock of salt.

The mines have now been in operation about twenty years. The salt is excavated in large masses by blasting with dynamite. It is so pure that it is prepared for the market, not by melting or refining, as in the English mines, but simply by grinding into the requisite grades of fineness. The native crystals detached by blasting are as clear and translucent as glass. Mr. Ely went down into the mine, and wandered through ts far retreating corridors, whose pillars and lofty arches shone with a soft silvery radiance. When the lights of the torches struck into the darkness overhead, the domes flashed back such splendors of color that it Twain visited him once. The novelty of ac-

have stored all the jewels of the world. "This is all a surprise to me," said one of the visitors-a stout professor from some ollege in Indiana-as he stepped from the elevator into the upper air. "I actually did not know there was a mine of salt in the United States.

"And yet," said their guide, quickly, you have no doubt used our salt on your table for years. We ship it to every large town in the north and west."

This little island of Petite Anse furnished pepper as well as salt to our tables. Tobas co, or the distilled cayenne, dear to the hearts of gourmands or chefs, is manufactured here out of a wild pepper peculiar to Louisians. Two or three fields produce enough of the cultivated pods to send their essence to all parts of this country and to Europe. It is one of the numberless minol Industries which have sprung into life throughout the South since the war, and which hint at the strength and vitality of that long sterile soil .- Harper's Magazine

#### She is Probably Talking Yet.

"Excuse me, madam;" said a traveler to a woman he met on a country road down in Kentucky, "but can you tell me if I am on the right road to Elderville?"

"Kin I tell von if you're on the Elderville road? Well, if I cayn't there ain't nobody in this county that kin. I've been to Elderville time an' agin. I was there long 'fore there was any Elderville there, and my sister,
Nancy Ann Simps, lives there now. She's
Simps' second wife, an' lives in the fourth
left-hand corner house on the second street in Arkansas. We just put off to bed." there was any Elderville there, and my sister, back of the meetin'-house, the one with the cukittle on it. T'other one's a Baptist his wife, "If that's the way they talk in Boshurch. That's a mighty nice nag you go!; but you better look out, or she'll drop her hind left shoe 'fore she gets to Elderville. Ain't never been to Elderville, then? I reckoned not, from your askin' of the way. Well, I hev bin there-bin there so many times that I could go from here there with my eyes shet. Bet a quarter I could, and it ain't a very straight road neither. I kin p'int you the way there so straight you couldn't get lost if you'd try. You jist keep right on until-I tell you that animal of your'n is a daisy, and no mistake. Ever trot her for anything? She'd ort to git over the ground mighty lively with them legs of

hern. Once I had a 4-year-old roan-" The traveler rode on, and he thinks the woman is talking still. - Tid-Bits.

The Cook Lady Crushed Her. A lady who lives in one of the suburbs went last week to procure a cook, and at the ntelligence office where she applied was presented to a young woman in gorgeous array, who it was supposed would meet her requirements. The splendidly dressed cook-lady said she had lived in the suburb in question, liked it much, and was willing to deprive the town of her presence to return to it. The references of the would-be em ployer seemed not unsatisfactory, and all was apparently going smoothly when the Irish lady asked: "Where do you live?" 'We have taken Mr. Blank's house on Blank street," was the reply. An instant change came over the face of the questioner, world of lofty condescension filling her look and her speech as she returned: "O. that is a very nice little establishment, but I think you had better look for another girl: am accustomed to more style than you could keep up in so small a place." And she moved away with stately mien and a dignified frou-frou of silken robes and jet fringes, leaving the unfortunate mistress of the "nice little establishment" crushed and speechless. - Boston Letter.

IN 'DEAD EARNEST .- "Janet " said her mother, "young Mr. Piebiter comes to the house now very frequently and often stays very late; have you any reason to think his intentions are serious?" "I should think so," she replied; "he says he has no conversational powers, and so he wants to sing all the

### Let the World Rejoice.

music. Serious! I should groan.

We learn through our exchanges and other reliable sources, that Dr. Barber, of Iowa, a physician of considerable note, has produced a perfect pain remedy. He says: vegetable kingdom there exist these proper ties, and I have found them." This proves engravings sold her. As she had taken her that there is "a shield from every pain, a balm purchases with her he could give no clue to for every wound." The wonderful healing

A company has been formed at Lincoln Nebraska, for its manufacture, under the name of "Railroad Remedy" Company, Side, was all I had to go on. I kept my which name the medicine bears.—Chicago Ineyes open everywhere, and finally I saw her er-Ocean.

#### VARIETIES

THE ARMS OF MILO'S VENUS .- There was a rooms, relates the San Francisco Chronicle. It was not much of a fire, but there was some damage done to the numerous art better. It might influence him to allow too much for damages. But I think this story was made up. The insurance adjuster ar to Mr. Ely that there was a belt-of saliferous rived upon the scene and proceeded to adjust

"Not much damage! Look at the wreck

"Well, how much do you say-five hundred

"Five hundred dollars. That's nothing." "You haven't got much insurance on the shebang." "Shebang!" said Mr. Martin and the presi-

t, in mournful tones. Five hundred dollars is a good deal!"

"Five hundred dollars! Why, just look at hat statue." "Well, I don't-

What! The Venus of Milo! Look at it! ne of the greatest of all works of sculpture. Just look at it! The arms all broken offou can't replace that statue, sir, for-no,

ot for \$1,500." "Great Scott! Say, will you take \$1.10 and call it square?"

e statue, but let it go at that.'

"Well, it doesn't pay the damage to tha

MARK TWAIN TAKEN DOWN .- Consul W. D. Warner, of Cologne, is a big, easy-going fellow. He is an accomplished linguist and has been through the German universities, where he mbibed a high regard for the philosophical and profound, and in equal proportion a contempt for the frivolous and funny. Mark

"No," was the response

"Well, I suppose ; ou have seen 'Inocents

broad?'" he asked.

"Nor 'Tom Sawver?" "Haven't heard of such a book."

This was too much for even the humorou pacience of Twain, and he exclaimed petu

"What in the deuce have you read, any

"Well," said Warner, waxing angrier as he went on, "I have read so and so and so and so (enumerating a long list of scientific ologic and philosophic works) that you probably never heard of, much less read, but I'd like to have you understand, sir, that I haven't had time to read any of the infernal rubbish you've been paiming off on the American people for fifteen years.'

POLITE SOCIETY IN ARKANSAS .- "I desire to retire," said a Boston guest to the proprietor of an hotel in Arkansas.

"You which?" asked the dazed man.

"I desire to retire."

" You what?" "I desire to retire."

"Well-I-I-I'll be durned if I b'lea we've got it in the house, mister. "Got what?" said the amazed guest.

didn't ask for anything." "Well, say it again an' see if I kin ketch

"It is strange you cannot understand plain English. I simply said I desired to re tire, that is I wish to go to my room."

And when he came down stairs he said to ton it sin't no wonder there's so many foo Well, I'll be pay Paul. Desire to retire?' there.

A "LOW-SHOE" COLD .- A certein vivaious young girl on 19th street has been in the habit of wearing low shoes, and a week or so was the reply. ago caught a bad cold in consequence. Her mother told the doctor about it secretly, and asked him to advise her not to wear them. When the young lady was ushered into his presence he requested her to give her tongue the usual out-door exercise, and he examined it attentively. "Yes, I thought so," said he, with a shake of the head, "you have been wearing low shoes and have caught what we medical gentlemen call a 'low-shoe cold. Now, you must quit wearing them at cold. Now, you must quit wearing them at once, and take the medicine I am about to has been in the wrong, which is but saying prescribe faithfully and according to direction other words that he is wiser to-day than tion." He wrote an innocent prescription and was about to leave the house, when his patient called him back and paralyzed him by saying: "Since you were so clever in discovering a 'low-shoe' cold by looking at my ongue, will you be kind enough to take off my shoes, look at my feet, and tell me if my hat's on straight?" The doctor says he has swore off treating "low-shoe" colds-the

girls nowadays are too smart altogether. HE GOT HIS BOOTS MIXED.—It does look as fafter a man got married he lost all capability of looking after himself. We know man who has been married several years and he hardly knows how to button his collar now, and would wear his coat inside out if his wife didn't keep an eye on him. Once this young man noticed his boots were pretty well worn. He said to his wife:

"Haven't I got any other boots I can wear! These are awful." "Yes," she said; "there is a pair of sid button boots in the closet there.'

He fetched them out. "How does it come that I've had thes boots all this time and been wearing these worn-out ones!" Then he put them on. "Yes, I knew there must be something th matter with the blamed boots. They don't fit me at all. I can't walk in them." And he made faces as he stamped up and down the room. "They are not my boots, yet they are a man's boots. Madam, who is so familiar in this house as to have a pair of boots-" "Well, dear, they'll perhaps be more con

right foot." Two ex-conductors of the Missouri Pacific met in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific yestime, and he knows nothing but church

fortable if you'll put the right boot on the

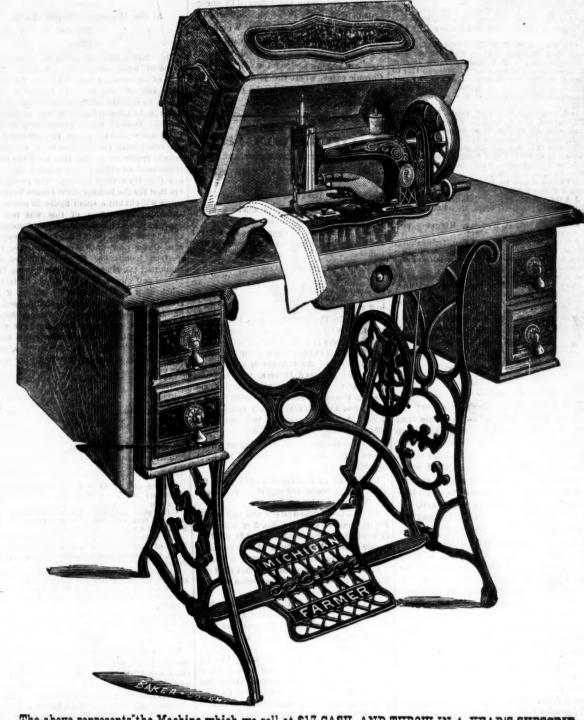
reasons for their discharge. "I was fired," said one, "because I was color blind."

ductors were obliged to undergo the same test in regard to colors as the engineers." "They don't, but my color blindness went se far that I couldn't tell the difference between the color of the company's money and

THE following testimonial from a lady was sent to a dealer in patent medicines: "Dear Doctor-I will say that, while suffering from a severe backache, I took my parse in my hand and went out to buy one of your plasters. I met a street thief on the corner and was relieved at once. You can use this for what it is worth."

# BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONEY!

some damage done to the numerous art treasures accumulated there. Of course, the A Splendid Sewing Machine with All Attachments at 1-4 Usual Price



The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$17 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP-TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealer. profits can be saved and one ot the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded.

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Chaft.

Address

A wind-lass-A "gabby" girl.

A pretty woman is like a mustard plaster the absorbs alia man's attention. When is a young man's arm like the gospel? When it maketh glad the waist places. The great trouble with men who borrow

A lad crawled into a sugar hogshead, and his first exciamation was—"Oh for a thous-and tongues!"

"What is it that causes the saltness of the

"Don't you think it is getting pretty late, George?" "Yes, dear, it is, a little late for one to be out, but not so very late for two." Miss Dewdrop—Don't you think Mr. Rose-bush has a very sensitive mouth. Miss Rayne (blushing violently)—How should I

A Wisconsin woman recently delivered a ecture on "Fifty Years of Progress Women," but she mentioned no new wa darning stockings.

he was yesterday.—Pope. Magnetist-Yes, waiter, I am a magnetist. ald you like to see me tip the table?

Dame-What do you think? I have a girl who gets up in the morning without being sailed. Chorus of voices—Impossible. Dame

an envelope. She—Oh, doesn't it write beautifully? I declare I am in love with this pen. He—I am in love with the holder. She saw the "point." A photographer is out with "Suggestions to Sitters." We have sent a marked copy to a man who allows his wife to take coal up three flights and black all the children's

He had lent his stylographic pen to direct

Miss Flossie Bookmark (to new comer Church of the Redeemer and Mr. Cooper's church; and we all like dear Mr. Cooper so

Wife (to husband)—There were two hats that I liked, one for \$18 and one for \$18. Husband—Which did you finally decide upon? Wife—The \$18 one. I am a little superstitious about the number 13.

"See here, Georgie," said a fond mamma to her small son, as they walked on the beach. "what a lot of nice small stones." "Yes," grumbled Georgie, as he glanced a searching giance around, "and not a single thing to throw 'em at?"

An old count paid his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. In asking her hand in marriage, he frankly said to her: young; will you do me the hon widow??" Miss B., I am very old and you are very

"Hurry up, cocher," cried Aimee to her coachman, sticking her rouged and powdered face out of the window; "hurry up! If you go on like this we will not come in time for the wedding. We'll be there for the divorce."

"You must be a good judge of human nature," said a young lady of a scientific turn to a photographer. "Would you mind teling me what you find to be the most common type of men." "Tintypes, ma'am," replied the photographer, "four for 25 cents." Agricultural fairs are working the dime Agricultural tairs are work as the only museum fake of having brass faced couples narried for keeps in the sight of the audience. This, however, is more agric iltural than lawyer orations and horse-racing; because it leads to raising country pumpkins.

Customer (getting measured)—How muc

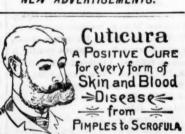
Customer (getting measured)—How much are there trousers going to cost me? Tailor—Twenty-two dollars, sir. How many pockets do you want in them? Customer—None. I won't need any pockets after I have paid for the transfer. or the trousers. Hotel clerk to Missouri colonel-What was

C.—Why, the only bottle there was a hand grenade. M. C.—Is that so? I thought the liquor was very miid.

Hood's Sarsanarilla cures catarrh by expelling impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. Give it a trial.

Not long ago a certain one of Williamston's well-known dudes while in Cincinnati stopped at a fashionable hotel for dinner. A fingerbowl, filled with warm water was near his plate. He studied its why for being there a few seconds, and then commenced crumbling in some crackers. This done, he reinforced the crackers with pepper and sauce, and beran his meal. Everbody looked on in amazed silence. After taking a few swallows, the lude remarked to his nearest neighbor. Well, I'll be blanked if this an't the thin-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



OKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INstantly relieved by a warm bath with Currecura Soar, a real Skin Beautifier, and a single apication of Cutteura, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily with two or three doses uticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, deep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and nirritating, the bowels open, and the liver and idneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, ruritus, scald head, dandruff, and every species forturing, disfiguring, tiching, scaly and pimily diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of

All. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soaf, 55c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 25 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated Soap. 1.200 DOZEN FINE HOSIERY FREEI tively the entire lot 1,300 as the given away during the next of Henre is our offer. We will sen Household Companion a long the sent of th

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been rriting, bearing date the 18th day of May, 1886, asigned by the said Horatio C. Harrower to Mary E.
iarrower, of the City of Albany, State of New York
which assignment was duly recorded in the office of
he Register of Deeds for said Wayne County, on
he 28th day of May, 1885, in liber 24 of assignments
of mortgages, on page 163; on which mortgage there
s now claimed to be due the sum of one thousand
olders principal and forty-two dollars and eight
a coulty baying been instituted to recover add

the line or same ing the land deeded to J. A. W. Maria A. Dunbar. Detroit, Mich., November 14th, 1887. MARY E. HARROWER, Assignee of Morte S. S. BABCOCK, Assignee of Me Attorney for Assignee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,-Third Judicial TATE OF INTERNAL COURT for the county of Wayne, in Chancery, at Detroit, on the twenty-nink day of September, A. D. 1887.
CHRISTOPHER ADCOCK, Complainant, No. 9838.

Christopher Adcock, Complainant, No. 9628.

ANNA W. ADCOCK, Defendant.
In this cause it satisfactorily appearing by amdavit on file that the defendant, Anna M. Adcock, is not a resident of this State, but resides in the city of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Deminion of Canada; on motion of Frederick T. Sibley, Solicitor for the complainant, it is ordered, that the said defendant enter her appearance and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in this cause on or before four months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the MICHGAN FARMER, said publication to be continued once in each week for six successive weeks. JOSEPH M. WEISS, Circuit Court. Commissioner. Wayne County, Mich. FREDERICK T. SIBLEY,

A true copy: Victor T. Lemke, Deputy Register.

pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from thre hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, tegether with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANOCO. 154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y.
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

0100000

94 HIDDEN NAME CARDS, some photons provide grown

orded in the Michigan M. S. B. Ass ciation.

T V Quackenbush to Philo Rich, Salem, mam Capt T V Q 131.

G W Baumeister to Luther Graves, Burr Dak, ram A W Maring 434; to Hamlet Shane, Burr Oak, ram do 126.
R Hathawaw to Geo W Corser, Hudson, rams R Hathaway 142, 258; to Frank Alexan

der, Rollin, ram do 265.
Putray Bros to F L Tuttle, Paw Paw, rams
B B Wolch 29 and Putney Bros 205, ewes S B
Hammond 179, 181, 182, and Putney Bros 105,

OT.
OL Morgan to N D Robinson, Metz, Ind.,
ram O L Morgan 101; to Chas Robertson,
Hillsdale, ram S C Lombard 28; to Lucius
Ramsey, South Ailen, ram O L Morgan 112; to
Curtis Brouse Jr., Kendallville, Ind., ram do
108; to F M Haverstock, Butler, Ind., ram 8 C
Lombard 198, and ewes O L Morgan 81, 135,

O L Morgan to L E Hill, Riply, Ind., ram S OL Morgan to L E Hill, Riply, Ind., ram S C Lombard 147; to Eugene Swift, Hamilton, Ind., ram do 149; to T W Teegardin, Oufa, Ind., rams L C Lombard 131, and P W Brown 113, ewes O L Morgan 63, 64, 130, and P W Brown 46 to 137; to W J Shaughniss, Augola, Ind., ram S C Lombard 144; to E Corvin, Angola, Ind., ram 6 of 192. rola, Ind., ram do 192. O Parker & Son to E Walworth, Hillsdale.

ram F C Wood 231. A Giboney to D Fox, Kalamazoo, ram J A oney 102; to Geo Telfa, Richland, ram do

B Colvin to J A Webster, Kingston, ram JW Hibbard to Frederick Fen, Laingsburg, ram C H & Son 16; to A A Wood & Son, Saline, ram do 18; to C Hibbard, Bennington,

rams do 17, 20.

A B & R S Weaver to Lucius Rorabacker,
Juniata, ram A B & R S Weaver 6; to D Draper, Fairgrove, ram do 19. O Parker & Son to J W Johnson, Hillsdale,

ram O Parker & Son 11.

A W Maring to John Troas, Mendon, ram A
W Maring 138; to W W Parr, Burr Oak, ram do 121; to Cuas to Wm Henry, ram do 123. E. N. Ball. Secretary. do 121: to Chas Foster, Mendon, ram do 133:

#### One Cent.

It is almost impossible to attach any importance to one cent, but at the same time 3 it is a very important coin at times, says an exchange. It will take a circular to Callfornia and it will make you madder than a hatter and a March hare combined when you go to pay your fare on a horse-car and find that you have but four cents and a tendollar bill. One cent is very small, but when it is added to the rate of interest you receive on a stock, it possesses a stern, magnificent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music. The penny, it seems, was made to put on church plates; and, although a man may say it amounts to nothing, he will strike matches and lift mats and crawl about in the straw on a horse car to find the one he drops. It is so small a coin that you have to take off your glove to take hold of it in your pocket, and yet is so large when the baby swallows it, the chances of the baby's living are sometimes not worth a cent. Although one cent is less than ten cents, yet one cent is a great deal larger than a dime. Many a man has gone thirsty al! day with four cents in his pocket. For the want of that one cent the four were as useless as the eleven men on a jury who are held out against by one.

# Jeterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert orgen. Profession to through the columns of the Michigan Furmer to all regular subscribers free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptome should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one doller. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

#### Pityriasis in a Mare.

PERRY, NOV. 16, 1887. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a mare that every winter has trouble on the top of her neck, from the poll about half way to the withers, then from the top of the shoulder blade to the loins and around the roots of the tail; she will rub and bite it a great deal. The skin seems to be slightly thickened, the hair stands rough and harsh; there seems to be a whitish dust among it. The rest of her hair looks lively and bright. She is with Will it be likely to affect the foal? What can I do for her? I have never seen any breaking out of those parts. She is so

every winter so soon as she goes to the

Answer -The symptoms as given are rather indefinite. There are a variety of skin diseases which, not being minutely de scribed leave us to draw upon our imagination to determine the character of the disease. In your animal we regard it as belonging to the scaly class of skin diseases. and of the variety pityriasis, or superficial inflammation of the skin, attended by more or less itching. This disease sometimes appears in dry white scales, or dandruff. Treatment: Take the mare in a comfortable place, moderately warm, scrub her over the diseased parts with castile soap and water, using a soft scrubbing brush for the purpose. Then rub her dry. Bathe with the following wash, using the brush as before: Dissolve half a pound hyposulphite of soda in one gallon of sof: water; two or three applications at intervals of three or four days will be sufficient. Give internally the following: Figur of sulphur, two oz.; black antimony, one oz.: nitrate of potash, one oz.; mix well and divide into eight powders; give one in the feed, or on the tongue every night.

ELIPHANTIASIS IN A MARE.

I have a mare with a large calloused stock leg of over ave years standing. It will be worse at times. I think I have seen it three feet in circumference. It will some-times discharge a yellow watery substance. The cause of it I do not know. Can there be anything done for her?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Your mare is incurable. In reply to your other inquiry would say your former communication was not received in this department, or it would have breakfast bacon has declined a fraction, as been answered, unless anon, ous, in which has also mess beef; tallow unchanged. Quocase it was consigned to the wasta basket.— tations here are as follows: Vet. Ed.

Sprung Knees in the Horse.

The question is asked by a subscriber of the MICHIGAN FARMER, what is the cause of sprung knees in the horse? This question is one more easily asked than answer-Popular opinion attributes its origin to we admit such a convinced have found such cases evidently caused by caries or decay of the carpal bones compos ing the knee joints; and in one instance in the fetlock joint caused by caries or decay of the cannon, large pastern and sesamoid bones forming the fetlock joint, the severe pain from which caused the animal when standing at rest to flex the leg, the muscular extension of the ligament gradually shrink ing for want of action, leaving the ligament permanently contracted, followed by anchylosis or stiff joint, in which condition the animal is of little service. Where the joints are not involved, and the case recent, hot fomentations, lard, olive oil, palm oil, etc., will sometimes have the desired effect. Chronic cases, where the joints are not in volved, may be relieved by the operation of tenotomy.

#### Commercial.

#### ORTBOIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, November 21, 1887.

FLOUR.-The market is unchanged, al though the advance in wheat has made it firmer. The demand is good, and the market fairly active. Quotations on car lots are as

Mi higan roller process...... 8 50 @8 70

4	Mi higan patenta 4 00 04 25
ı	Mi mesota, bakers 8 60 Q4 00
1	Mi mesota, patents, 110 @4 50
ı	Rye \$ 20 @3 80
ı	Low grades 2 15 08 00
i	The past week has been a good
i	one for the "bull" side, and although some
	wer ness was developed Saturday, the gen-
j	eral feeling is one of confidence in the future
1	of the market. An advance is noted on all
d	grades of spot and futures, with business

more active than for a couple of months past Closing prices on Saturday were as follows: Spot—No. 1 white, 82½c; No. 2 red, 80c; No. 2 red, 77c. Futures—No. 2 red, December, 8036c; January, 83c; May, 87%c. CORN .- Market quiet but firm at an al-

vance. No. 2 is quoted at 48c, and No. 3 yelat 47% o per bu. OATS .- In good demand at advanced fig

ures. No. 2 white are searce at 321/c. and No. 2 mixed at 29140 per bu. BARLEY .- Demand active, and prices fully loc per cental higher. No. 2 is quoted i

\$1 50@1 55 9 cental, and No. 3 at \$1 40@1 45. A sale of No. 1 was made at \$1 60 \$ cental. RVE .- Searce and firm at 55@57c w bu. FEED .- By the car-load \$13 75@14 00 W ton s quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$13 75 @17 00 W ton. Market firm.

CLOVER SEED.—Market firmer but prices ontinue at about the range noted a week ago. Prime is quoted at \$4 07% for spot, and \$4 10 for December delivery. No. 2 is quoted \$1 821/4 # bu.

BUTTER .- Inclined to duliness, but re eints of choice are light and such stock is held fir aly. Aside from strictly choice the market is weaker. Good to choice dairy is quoted 16@18c, and extra selections at 19@20c W D. Rolls are in large supply, and dull owing to lack of quality. Creamery is quiet but steady 24@25c \* b. CHEESE .- Market dull but quotations

teady at 120121/20 for Michigan full creams Ohio, 101/2@11c; New York, 121/2019c. RGGS .- Fresh command 20c W doz., and ar

in good demand. Limed, 1721714c. FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, box, \$4 00@4 50; oranges, Floridas, # bex \$4 50@5; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00@5 50 bananas, yellow, W bunch, \$2@3; red, \$1 50@ \$2. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy. REESWAX .- Steady at 2505duo @ b., us u

uality. HONEY .- In fair inquiry and quoted at 1 @18c for choice comb and 9@19c for extract- 43 50.

ed in cans. BRANS .- Market quiet and steady. City ediums, in car lots, are quoted at \$2 10 \$2 bu., and \$2 25@2 30c in small lots. npicked quoted at \$1 40@1 80 9 bu.

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 4@6c for ommon, and 9@10c for evaporated. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbi. in car lots eastern, 80c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 720.

BALED HAY .- Demand very light. Timo thy in car lots is quoted as follows, w ton: Prime No. 1, \$11; do. No. 2, \$10; do. No. 3 \$900 9 5); mixed, \$7@8 50; clover, \$6@7. Straw, \$6

Ø5 50. POTATORS .- What activity there is, is in store lots at 75c. Track lots are quiet and quoted at 65@70c W bu. Frosted cars will not

ommand the latter price. ONIONS.-In fair demand at \$2 25@2 50 % bbl. Supply liberal. POULTRY .- Market more active. Quoted as follows: Live, D., roosters, 3c; hens, 5@

6c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 7c; spring chicks, 7c; P pair, pigeons, 20c. Dressed poultry is quoted as follows: Chickens, w h., 9@10c: ducks, 10c; turkeys, 9@11c; geese, 8@9c. The cool weather has helped the market. POP CORN.-Old quoted at 2@3c ? b. The

market dull. Offerings free. HIDES .- Green city, 6@6% o .. country 6%@7c; oured, 8c; green calf, 6%@7c; salteo do, 707%c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50 each:

bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. APPLES.-Trade is moderately active. Choice fruit is in limited supply. Prices

steady at \$1 75@2 25 per bbl., with choice at CRANBERRIES.-Michigan quoted at \$1 75 @2 00 F bu., and eastern at \$3 25. Market

SWEET POTATOES,-Firm at \$4 50@4 75 for Jerseys. GRAPES .- Catawbas quoted at 5c. The supply light and market firm. Malaga, \$5 75

quiet, with moderate inquiry.

@6 00 \$ 55 th keg. GAME.—Partridges, 40@50c ₹ pair; wood. cock, \$2 50@3 \$ doz ; squirrels, \$1 \$ doz. Ducks-Mallards, 60@70c; blue-bills, 25@30c; teal, 30c, and recheads, 75c % pair. Venison -Carcass, 8@9c; saddles, 12@13c W D.

Snipe, \$1 \$ doz.; quaii, \$2 75 \$ doz. RUCKWHEAT FLOUR .-- Quiet; quoted at \$2 50@2 75 for State and \$3 25@3 50 W cwt. for eastern brands. The supply good. CABBAGES .- In good inquiry at \$5@5 50

CIDER.—Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 11 @12c W gal.

DRESSED HOGS .- Selling at \$5 50@6 \$ cwt., outside for choice hogs. PROVISIONS .- Old mess pork is lower, as is also short clear; lard a shade higher;

tations here are as follows:				
Mess, old	\$13	25	@13	50
Mess, new	. 14	UU	66.14	
Pamily	14		@14	
Short clear	. 15	25	@15	50
Lard in tierces, 19 D		7	40	72
There are the probability in months of		40	40	11
Hams, & D	*	10%	W	754
Choice bason, # 10			8	11%
Extra mess beef, per bbl	6			
Tallow, 9 6		8	40	4

HAY .- The following in a record of the we admit such injuries past week, with prices per ten:

Monday, 18 loads: Fire at \$11, three at Monday—18 loads: Five at \$11; three at \$10.50; two at \$12 and \$10; one at \$14, \$13, of thi mjury of the sinews, termary works. We \$15; two at \$12.50 and \$10; one at \$11.75 and \$6.

Wednesday—35 loads: Fourteen at \$11; nine at \$12; three at \$12 50 and \$10; two at \$10 50; one at \$14 50, \$13, \$11 50 and \$9.

\$10.50; one at \$14.50, \$10.51; on all \$15.

Thursday—42 loads: Frifeen at \$11; seven at \$12; aix at \$10 and \$9; two at \$9.50; one at \$14.50, \$14, \$18, \$12.50, \$11.50, \$10.50 and \$7.75.

Friday—48 loads: Twoive at \$11; ten at \$10; five at \$12; four at \$12.50; three at \$10.50; two at \$13 and \$9.50; one at \$14, \$11.50, \$8.50, Saturday—5 loads: Three at \$12; one at \$18 and \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Nov. 19, 1887. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numpered 517 head, against 530 last week. The bulk of the receipts were westerns, but they have fell off largely from former weeks owing to a sharp advance in prices at St. Louis in the class of cattle handled by Detroit buyers. Dealers found on arriving at St. Louis this week that prices had advanced 25 @40 cents since the previous week, and they bought sparingly, so that this week has seen fewer western cattle in our market than at any time for several months. The prospects are that for the balance of the season western cattle will cut but a small figure in our man ket. The good effect of this was feit at once, as prices on common to fair butchers'

cottle were 15@25 cents higher than one week ago. From now until April next when the westerns cemmence to come forward, we think that the Michigan cattle will bring fair prices, and our farmers should not be in too much of a hurrry marketing them. Good steers are steadily advancing in Chicage and St. Louis where they now average 50@75 cents higher than they did one year ago The few Michigan cattle sold here this week were hardly enough to establish prices, and were mostly common. The following were

QUOTATIONS: 960 to 1,100 lbs...
600d mixed butchers' stock—Fat
cows, heifers and light steers....
Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light 8 52@3 4 thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls Watson sold Sullivan & F 4 good butchers'

steers av 1,090 lbs at \$3 60, and a feede weighing 960 lbs at \$3. C Ros sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 2 head of fair butchers' stock av 828 lbs a 31 65 and 8 bulls av 960 lbs at \$2. Lee sold Sulliven & F a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 873 lba at \$2.75, and 2 cows and a bull to Caplis av 1,186 bs at \$2 30.

Ibs at \$2 30.
Judson sold Nowlin 5 feeders av 1,110 lbs at \$125, and 8 stockers av 732 lbs at \$3.
C Roe sold Suilivan & F 10 stockers av 909 lbs at \$2 60, and 2 bulls to Caplis av 1,110 lbs Judson sold Caplis a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 820 los at \$2 ou. SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,495 head.

against 3,543 last week. The demand for sheep was active, and taking the difference in quality into consideration, buyers claim that rices were stronger than last week. Merritt sold Farwell 203 av 93 lbs at \$3 80 Whittaker sold Burt Spencer 204 av 86 lbs

Jedele sold Monahan 38 av 78 lbs at \$2 75.

J B Nowe sold Fitzpatrick 83 av 87 lbs at \$3 50 and 15 av 78 lbs at \$2 50. O Hara sold Farwell 70 lambs av 67 lbs at

Judson sold Young 68 av 81 lbs at \$3.
Sutton sold Fitzpatrick 74 av 77 lbs at \$2 50.
O Hara sold Fitzpatrick 54, part lambs, av Jedele sold Farwell 192 av 90 lbs at \$3 85.

Burlingame sold Farwell 193 av 95 lbs a Spicer sold Burt Spencer 161 av 74 lbs \$1 10 and 20 to Fitzpatrick av 78 lbs at \$2 2). Wallace sold Farwell 12 av 86 lbs at \$3 50 and 21 tembs av 60 lbs at \$4 50.
Nicho's sold Burt Spencer 77, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$3 10.

Judson sold Burt Spencer 216 av 86 lbs a O Hara sold Young 20 av 76 lbs at \$2 60. C Roe sold Webb Bros 92, part lambs, av

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,786 head against 990 last week. The competition be tween the shippers and the local dealers was sharp, and sellers closed out their hogs at an

advance of 10@15 cents over last week's C Roe sold Webb Bros 76 av 235 lbs at \$4 60 and 50 to Sullivan & Fav 171 lbs at \$4 50. Lewis sold Webb Bros 60 av 235 lbs at

Watson sold Suilivan & F 30 av 188 lbs at Hul sold Webb Bros 70 av 207 lbs at \$4 65. Stevens sold Clark 138 av 165 lbs at \$4 45. Allen sold Webb Bros 69 av 242 lbs at \$4 55. Haywood sold Bigley 58 av 217 lbs at \$4 55.

Brown & Spencer sold Webb Bros 61 av 296 O Hara sold Bigley 33 av 228 lbs at \$4 60. Wallace sold Webb Bros 55 av 29. Ka.embaugh sold Clark 51 av 253 lbs at

Brown & Spencer sold Webb Bros 73 av 168 Jedele sold Webb Bros 73 av 221 lbs at \$4 55. Burlingame sold Webb Bros 75 av 265 lbs Judson sold Sullivan & F 30 av 186 lbs at G Spencer sold Webb Bros 21 av 203 lbs at

J B Rowe sold Webb Bros 196 av 184 lbs at Hauser sold Clark 208 av 223 lbs at \$4 65. C Roe sold Webb Bros 76 av 235 ibs at \$4 60 and 58 av 262 ibs at \$4 55.

King's Yards. Saturday, Nov. 19, 1887.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 573 head of cattle on sale. The receipts were the lighest offered for several weeks, both native and westerns falling off in numbers. There were but few decent cattle on sale, and as the receipts were not sufficient to meet the demand, buyer a had to pay from 15 to 25 cents higher rates than those ruling last week. The market closed firm with all

Wietzel sold Genther 4 fair butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$3 25.

Billhauser sold Brooka 5 stockers av 740
lbs at \$2 40. McFarian sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at

\$2 50.
Wreford & Beck sold Brown 32 mixed westerns av 743 ibs at \$2 35, and 27 to Marx av 780 ibs at \$2 90.

5 Fileschman sold Loosemore 25 mixed westerns av 878 ibs at \$2 25 and 7 to Stickel av 867 lbs at \$3. Evans sold Sullivan & F 14 stockers av 760

be at \$2 25. Morris sold H Roe 2 fair heifers and a cov Morris sold I have seen a mixed lot of 12 McFarian sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 690 lbs at

Partridge sold Knoch 4 good butchers' Partridge sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,040 ibs at \$3 50 and 6 thin heiters to Orieng av 666 ibs at \$2 50. Wreford & Beck sold Cross 33 mixed west-erns av 763 ibs at \$235 and 33 to Mason av 640 los at \$2 50.
Sullivan & F sold S Flieschman 10 mixed
Sullivan & F sold S Flieschman 10 mixed

Webb sold Kolib a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 985 tha at \$2 75.
Wretord & Beck sold Phillips 32 mixed westerns av 725 tha at \$2 63, and 60 western caives to McGee av 278 lbs at \$3.
Giddings sold H Roe a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 915 lbs at \$2 40.
Webb sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 716 lbs at \$2 40.

Guthrie sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 600 lbs at \$2 40, and a bull weighing 500 lbs at \$2.

Ingersoll solu Woodworth 9 stockers av 724 lbs at \$2 50.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,345 head. The demand for sheep was active, and the receipts were closed out at strong last week's prices, the sales being divided about equally between shippers and the local trade.

Vanburkirk sold Morey 68, part lambs av 15 los at \$3 12½.
Webb sold Morey 16 av 95 lbs at \$3 25.
Webb sold Morey 16 av 95 lbs at \$2 30.
Standlick sold Phillips 41 av 82 lbs at \$2 30.
McHugh sold Phillips 41 av 76 lbs at \$2 40.
Vickery sold Loosemore 51 av 78 lbs at

\$2 62%. Switzer & Ackley sold Andrews 97, part lambs, av 72 lbs al \$3 25. Standlick sold Wreford & Beck 79 av 78 lbs 1 \$2 75.

Beach sold Baxter 74 av 85 lbs at \$2 70. © Patrick sold Morey 171, part lambs, av 89 bs at \$4. Baker sold Wreford & Beck 211, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$3 25 Kalaber sold 1

old Burt Spencer 46, part lambs. Kalaber sold Burt Spencer 10, part \$3 25. Wietzel sold Baxter 17 av 84 lbs at \$3 25. Glenn sold Burt Spencer 101 av 94 lbs at \$3 40. Beach sold Loosemore 115 av 78 lbs at

Morris sold Baxter 108 av 76 lbs at \$3. Beach sold Loosemore 29 av 73 lbs at \$2 75. Morris sold Baxter 108 av 76 lbs at \$3. Beach sold Loosemore 29 av 73 lbs at \$2 75. Longor sold Burt Spencer, 79. part lambs av 76 ibs at \$3 25. Lewis sold Burt Spencer 99, part lambs, a 77 ibs at \$3 40.

on sold Burt Spencer 112, part lambs, av 83 ibs at \$3 75. Ingersoli sold Burt Spencer 29 av 94 lbs at

Shepard sold Clark 133 av 81 lbs at \$3. HOOS. The offerings of hogs numbered 2,448 head The market opened up very active at a sharp advance. At these yards the highest price

paid last week was \$4 35, while this week one lot sold at \$4 65 and many at \$4 50, so that the price ranged fully 15@20 cents higher than one week ago.

Switzer & Ackley sold Sullivan & F 131 av 221 lbs at \$4 50 Stabler sold Rauss 84 av 236 lbs at \$4 65. McHugh sold Sullivan & F 56 av 264 lbs at

Sweet sold Sullivan & F 50 av 220 lbs at D Sullivau sold Sullivan & F35 av 174 lbs at \$4 25. Haley sold Sullivan & F 20 av 260 lbs

Page sold Sullivan & F 51 av 241 lbs a Brant sold Sullivan & F 60 av 224 lbs s Crave sold Sullivan & F 62 av 225 lbs at \$4 50.
Butler sold Sullivan & F 35 av 180 lbs at

Starkweather sold Sullivan & F 68 av 236 lbs at \$4 50.
Micol sold Sullivan & F 30 av 232 lbs at \$4 50. Estep sold Sullivan & F 52 av 202 lbs at

Nott sold Sullivan & F 55 av 231 lbs at \$4 50 Adams sold Sullivan & F62 av 222 lbs at Beach sold Sullivan & F 15 av 287 lbs at

Vanbuskirk sold Sullivan & F 86 av 208 lbs Beach sold Sullivan & F 50 av 160 lbs at D Sullivan sold Sullivan & F 66 av 161 lbs at

Marshali sold Sullivan & F 66 av 162 lbs at \$4 10. Standlick sold Rauss 41 av 218 lbs at \$4 50 Tuobs sold Clark 74 av 209 ibs at \$4 50. Kalaher sold Rauss 94 av 225 ibs at \$4 50. Holmes sold Stacey 40 av 198 lbs at \$4 50. Gleason sold Clark 69 av 181 lbs at \$4 45. Beardsiec sold Stacey 120 av 217 lbs at \$4 55. Giddings sold Rauss 31 av 187 lbs at \$4 40. Longcor sold Rauss 25 av 212 lbs at \$4 40. Shepard sold thany 63 av 239 lbs at \$4 55. Lovewell sold Clark 83 av 193 lbs at \$4 45. Jedels sold crass 10 av 214 lbs at \$4 50. Jedard sold 7 60b Bros. 71 av 235 lbs at

McMullen sold Webb Bros 41 av 159 lbs at rdslee sold Stacey 99 av 218 lbs at #4 50

## Hutfalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts, 9,520, against 11,169 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 180 car loads on sale. Th demand was active and prices 5@10 cents higher than on Saturday. Good 1,400 to 1,600 tb steers brought \$4 75@5; good 1,300 to 1,400 ld do, \$4 20@4 50; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, 13 75@4 15: good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do. \$3 35@ 8 65, and fair to good 1.000 to 1,100 lb do. \$3 25@3 50; mixed butchers' and cows and heifers, \$2 65@3 15; sausage and fat buils. \$2 25@2 75; stock bulls, \$2@2 25; stockers and feeders were a little better and in improved demand, selling at \$2 60@3 10 There were 10 loads on sale Tuesday and 6 loads on Wed needay. The demand was active and prices firm. On Saturday the market was fairly active, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS: 3 75 34 15 8 85 48 75 Light Butchers'-Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 los, of fair to good quality.... Butchers' Stock—Inferior to com-mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Michigan stock cattle, common to 3 25448 5

SHEEP.-Receipts 31,000, against 37,000 the previous week. There were 11,000 sheep on sale Monday. There was a fairly active demand at ful! Saturday's prices. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3 50@3 90; good to choice, \$4 15@4 50, and common to choice lambs at \$4 50@5 50. Prices were 10 cents higher on Tuesday for good to choice sheep, and on Wednesday they were a shade higher. On Saturday sheep were in good demand and prices on the best a shade higher. Common to fair sheep sold sold at \$3 50@3 90; good to choice, \$1 25@4 60 and lambs at \$4 50@6 50. Hogs.—Receipts 82,038, against 91,845 th previous week. The offerings of hogs or Monday numbered 14,400. The market ruled fairly active, but at a decline of about 5 cents fairly active, but at a decline of about 5 cent from the prices of Saturday. Pigs sold a \$4 40@4 60; mixed pigs and light Yorkers \$4 65@4 85; selected Yorkers, \$4 90@4 95 selected medium weights, \$4 95, with a here or two of choice to outsiders at \$5; rough or two or enoise to outsiders at \$5; rough, \$3 80@4 10. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, and on Wednesday advanced 5@10 cents. On Saturday the hog market was active and prices 15@20 cents higher. Pigs sold at \$4 50@4 75; mixed pigs and Yorkers, \$6 84 80@5; good to choide Yorkers, \$5@5 15; selected medium weights, \$6 10@5 25.

#### Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 48,876 against 40,480 last week. Shipments 16,451. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 10,542 head on The number of good native beef cattle was liberal, but choice to fancy grades were scarce. The highest price paid was \$5 10. Very few cattle sold above 24 75. Some 1,620 lbs corh-fed Colorados sold at \$4 25, while some 951 lbs "handy" nativeo sold at \$4 15; some 1,091 lbs cattle sold at \$4 30, and some 1,291 lbs steers at \$3 10. Very few cattle sold below \$8 25. Dressed-beef men paid \$2 80@ 4 80 for 910 to 1,450 lbs steers. Eastern shippers and exporters paid \$2 75@4 85. Most of the native beef cattle sold at \$4 10@4 60. Good native oattle were steady, but common and haif-fat grades sold about 10 cents lower. H P. SMITH, East Saginaw.

McMullen sold Murphy a mixed lot of 7 The market was steady on Tuesday and Wednesday, a shade stronger on Thursday, and on Friday closed firm. On Saturday the receipts were only 2,500 head. The market ruled steady and strong closing at the fo lowing QUOTATIONS:

mon to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 8 65@4 65 Poor and medium steers, 900 to 1,100 2 80@4 20 1 80@2 55 1 40@2 00 1 50@2 75 1 60@2 55 2 60@3 20 lbs.
Fair to choice cows.
Inferior to medium cows.
Poor to choice bulls.
Stockers, 550 to 860.
Feeders, 875 to 1,150

Hogs.—Receipts 172,694 against 119,273 last week. Shipments 40,470. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 33,993. There was a fair demand from both packers and ship-pers, but on all grades except the choicest he market was 5 cents lower than on Satur the market was 5 cents lower than on Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$4.85@4.70; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4.40@4.90; skips and culls, \$3@4.30. Early sales on Tuesday were at full former prices, but before the close the market dropped 5 cents. The market was stronger on Wednesday, advanced 5 cents on Thursday and another 5 cents was added on Friday. The market on Standay was year settle and 10.415 cents. saturday was very active and 10@15 cents nigher. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 45@ 175; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 55@ 20; skips and culls, \$3 15@4 40.

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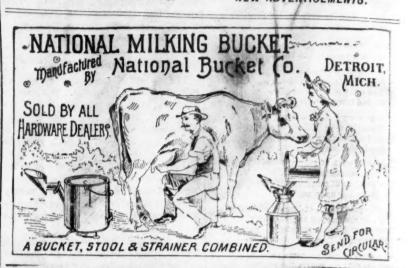
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